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Dine
At the
P.G.
For
Reservations Tel: 27880Soldiers
Slaughter
Railway
Workers

S. HUNAN RIOT

Canton, Mar. 4.—Seven employees of the Canton-Hankow railway were brutally killed yesterday afternoon by wounded soldiers at Chenchow, South Hunan, near Kwangtung.

Nearly 1,000 soldiers rioted after attempts to seize a cow on a cattle train were resisted.

The soldiers, from nearby military hospitals, seized the cow saying it was sick and should provide food for wounded soldiers. The owners of the cattle refused to hand over the cow and resisted its seizure.

Then the soldiers turned on the railway guards and other employees and accused them of aiding the owners of the cow.

The authorities were helpless during the riot and seven employees were slaughtered.

The Chenchow railway station was smashed completely and then looted.

All train service on the trunk line linking South China with the Yangtze River was suspended today. The employees refused to work until the marauders were arrested and protection given against future outbreaks.—Associated Press.

C-47 CRASHES

Del Rio, Texas, Mar. 3.—A C-47 plane, missing for several days while on a flight from California to San Antonio, Texas, crashed in the Colorado Mountains, killing nine servicemen, the police reported here today.

Among the killed was Major Lucian Youngblood, who took part in the first bombing raid on Japan.—Reuter.

Lorry Overturns

Athens, Mar. 3.—A Greek military lorry carrying forty gendarmes overturned near Corinth today killing nine and injuring the other occupants.—Associated Press.

RESIGNS



Washington, Mar. 3.—Mr. James V. Forrestal (above) resigned as United States Defence Secretary today. Mr. Louis A. Johnson was named as his successor.

Mr. Johnson, a 58-year old lawyer, is a former Assistant Secretary of War. He acted as President Roosevelt's personal representative in India during the war and headed the American War Production Board there in 1942.—Reuter.

LINFU RUMOUR
DENIED

Shanghai, Mar. 4.—Chinese rumours that Nationalist China was considering returning the destroyer Linfu, formerly the HMS Mendip, to Britain for fear that the vessel would follow the example of the cruiser Chungking in defecting to the Communists were authoritatively denied this morning.

The Linfu, unlike the Chungking, which was an outright gift from Britain, is on loan to China for a period of five years, it was said.

Reports that Chinese naval authorities were taking extraordinary precautions to prevent the flight of the Linfu could not be confirmed although Admiral Kwei Yung-chun, the Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Navy, has moved his flag to a ship moored alongside the Linfu.

A report that the cruiser Chungking, which slid out of port last Saturday, was carrying with her a large quantity of silver dollars and gold bullion was officially denied by the Central Bank last night.—Reuter.

Commons Debates Britain's
Defence Budget
WEST EUROPEAN PACT
COMMITMENTSTactical Problems
Being Studied

London, Mar. 3.—The Western Union organisation under Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery was studying the tactical problems of West European defence and "preparing plans for action in any sudden emergency," Mr. A. V. Alexander, the Minister of Defence, told Parliament today.

"Its work," he said, "is a clear indication of our will and purpose to stand four square to the difficulties of the present international situation."

Mr. Alexander was opening a debate on the Government statement on defence which accompanied the Defence Budget last month. This Budget provides for an expenditure of £759,860,000 for the year 1949-50—an increase of £107,600,000 above the current year.

The total strength of Britain's armed forces—793,000 on April 1 this year—is to be reduced to 750,000 by April, 1950.

The Government statement explained that the increased expenditure, despite the decrease in the numbers, was due to the increased rates of pay, the increased cost of equipment, the administration of occupied territories and the necessity for sending abroad extra forces to reinforce local security measures.

It said that the 1949-50 production programme was the minimum necessary to cover the maintenance requirements and allowed for a modest instalment of modernisation.

The debate was on a Government motion, asking for approval of the defence statement. The statement has disappointed the Opposition, which decided to challenge the adequacy of the Government's defence policy by putting down an amendment, complaining that the country was not getting sufficient value for its money.

Further supplies would be made available during 1949.

Mr. Alexander declared that while Russia maintained her "veto of peace and security," Britain must carry her full share of the defence burden of the free peoples of the world.

Mr. Alexander said it had always been Britain's belief that she must act collectively. "It is quite impossible to think, in the world as it is today, that you can plan to secure the defence of one country alone, effectively," he said.

Mr. Alexander said he could not say much at this stage about the North Atlantic Pact. The nations now taking part in the discussions had between them a large proportion of the world's industrial resources and more than 250 million people.

Their clear unity of aim and the fact that such an agreement should be under negotiation at all were most significant.

After the pact was signed, discussions were bound to follow about the distribution of responsibility. These discussions would affect British defence.

He gave an assurance that Britain had adequate quantities of the most important items of equipment which take a long time to produce—weapons or vehicles now when marked superior types might perhaps be developed in the near future.

Nevertheless, difficulties existed. It would be a false policy to produce weapons or vehicles now when marked superior types might perhaps be developed in the near future.

MUST LOOK AHEAD

He added, "But we must look further ahead. The equipment we hope to have when our present projects begin to bear fruit will, in most fields, represent an outstanding advance on what we have now."

"Before ourselves and before the rest of the world, we can be clear that our defence measures have no aggressive purpose," Mr. Alexander concluded.

"We regret their necessity, but our duty is clear. But so long as Russia maintains her veto on peace and security, so long shall we have to be prepared to carry whatever burden

is needed to enable us to play our proper part in the defence of the free peoples of the world."

More money was being spent on research and development this year, chiefly on producing new types of aircraft.

The Defence Minister said it was plain that the exchange between the five nations military equipment in any quantity was bound to raise considerable financial problems, requiring the utmost understanding and goodwill.

CRITICISES REDS

Commenting on an amendment by the two Communist Members expressing alarm at the expenditure on armaments, Mr. Alexander said: "These are the very countries in France and Italy, clearly acting under the same alien inspiration, have recently declared that they would welcome the armies of Russia on their territories."

"Their object is to foster the legend that the free-loving democratic nations of the West have been transformed overnight into imperialist aggressors—to sow doubt and disension and thus to undermine the country's will to resist the insidious attack of Communism."

It was not Britain, nor her friends who had delayed the plans for an effective international force under the United Nations, or blocked agreement on disarmament, or prevented the creation of an international authority to control the production of nuclear material, or 29 times vetoed proposals in the Security Council.

Mr. Alexander said that "if there were to be a war in the immediate future, the first campaigns would no doubt be fought with the weapons in use during the last war."

PACIFIC PROBLEMS

Questioned about Pacific defence problems, Mr. Alexander said "In our relationships within the Commonwealth, we have very good co-operation indeed."

We have a joint planning organisation being set up with regard to the Pacific area, and we have very close consultation and understanding with the United States."

Mr. Alexander continued: "We must never forget that our influence in the world is in a large measure due to our membership of the worldwide Commonwealth of Nations."

"The meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London last October afforded an opportunity for a discussion of the present arrangements for consultation between the countries of the Commonwealth on defence matters."

Work was continuing on this subject, he said. It was contemplated that improvements would be based on the existing (Continued on Page 8)

TODAY'S WEATHER: Moderate Easterly winds; cloudy.
Noon Observations: Barometric pressure, 1010.4 mbs., 30.10 in. Temperature, 72.5 deg. F. Dew point, 61 deg. F. Relative humidity, 66. Wind direction, East. Wind force, 18 knots. Low water: 2 ft. 6 in. at 6 p.m. High water: 5 ft. 4 in. at 11.47 p.m.BOY TO GROW EARS IN
HIS STOMACH

Pittsburgh, Mar. 3.—Eight-year-old Jimmy Meadows of Harlowsburg, Pennsylvania, is going to grow a pair of ears in his stomach.

Jimmy was born without ears. Now doctors are going to provide what nature forgot.

He is to undergo a series of six to eight operations in the Children's Hospital, Dr. S. M. Dupertuis, a plastic surgeon, is in charge. The process will take two years.

A cartilage will be removed from Jimmy's ribs and moulded into the shape of ears. The "ears" will then be placed in the boy's abdominal cavity for a period of time to foster tissue growth.

Later, they will be transplanted to the head where they will function as real "live" ears.

Jimmy can hear normally now despite the lack of ear openings on either side of his head. Doctors say he has normal auditory canals and ear drums.—Associated Press.

"Blockaded" Russians
Ordered Back To
The Soviet Zone

London, Mar. 3.—The Soviet Repatriation Mission, "blockaded" by the Americans in their headquarters in Frankfurt, were tonight ordered by the Russian authorities to return to the Soviet Zone, the Soviet-controlled Berlin Radio reported.

The Radio added that Russia "had been forced" to cancel the permit for the United States branch group in the Soviet Zone of Germany.

The broadcast added that Colonel Lazarev, chief of the Soviet Military Liaison Mission with the United States Supreme Command, had informed the American authorities of this decision.

Colonel Lazarev condemned the "provocative" forced measures adopted by the Americans when the Repatriation Mission rejected their order to leave Frankfurt. He said that by "clamping down a hunger blockade on the Soviet Mission and the cutting off of water, power and gas," the Americans had broken the repatriation agreement, as well as the laws of humanity and international agreements.

Lazarev added: "The Soviet Command is compelled to annul the issued permit for the work of American search groups engaged in the Soviet Zone of Germany in the search for American citizens for the purposes of their repatriation."

"It has been suggested to the members of these American groups now on the territory of the Soviet occupation zone to leave the territory of the Soviet Zone immediately."—Reuter.

PROTESTS REJECTED

Washington, Mar. 3.—The United States today firmly rejected the Russian protests against the American order to close the Soviet Repatriation Mission at Frankfurt.

An American note, delivered to the Soviet Foreign Ministry in Moscow, in reply to a Soviet note of February 24, said the Russian protest was "replete with misrepresentations and distortion of fact."

The Soviet note declared that the American action violated a repatriation agreement signed in the Crimea in February, 1945, and that American officials in Germany had obstructed the work of the Soviet Repatriation Mission.

The American note denied these allegations and said the United States "reaffirms the position taken by the United States Military Commander-in-Chief (General Lucius D. Clay) and requests that personnel of the Soviet Repatriation Mission be withdrawn forthwith."

IRREGULARITIES

The American note said: "Less than nine people per month were being repatriated by the Mission. Future repatriation could be carried on by the Soviet Military Mission. The repatriation activities have been carried on with the active and full cooperation of the American occupation authorities, despite the irregularities in the conduct of members of the Soviet Repatriation Mission."

The note termed as "unacceptable" the Soviet references to "illegal activities of groups opposed to Russia" in Germany obstructing repatriation work. It drew attention

to the United Nations General Assembly resolution that no refugees should be compelled to return to their homelands.

Referring to a statement in the Soviet note that Americans had been repatriated quickly by the Soviet authorities, it declared: "The Soviet Government is aware of this Government's profound dissatisfaction with the progress of the repatriation of American citizens within the Soviet Union."—Reuter.

80,000 Starving
Arabs Saved

London, Mar. 3.—Royal Air Force planes, dropping supplies of grain, have saved from starvation 80,000 starved Arabs in the Hadramaut, Southern Arabia, the Air Ministry stated today.

Through a shortage of rain, crops failed and water dried up. Sardine fishing has also ceased and the camels—the only means of transport—were too weak with hunger to cross the escarpment.

Since February 4, Dakota planes from Aden have dropped 751 tons of millet. Yesterday, conditions in Hadramaut had so improved that the airlift was no longer necessary.—Reuter.

Tribesmen
On The
War PathPEOPLE FLEE
IN TERROR

Cuttack, India, Mar. 3.—Bow-and-arrow tribesmen, on the war path against the Orissa Government, blocked the only road winding through the Mayurbhanj Hills and brought police pursuers to a pitch battle, it was made known here today.

They ambushed and destroyed a jeep and hacked to death a retired forestry officer who was driving it. Ten people were killed and several injured.

The war-like aboriginal hillmen, who object to their princely State being merged with Orissa Province, forced 2,000 people to flee in terror from the heights to the safety of the towns.

They want Mayurbhanj merged with adjacent Bihar Province instead of Orissa.

EARLIER FIGHTING

The aboriginal tribesmen—the Adivasis, who inhabit the hill tracts of Mayurbhanj—began their "war" against the Orissa Government early in January when Orissa took over the administration of the area.

In a clash in February, 13 people were killed. Police reinforcements were rushed up to the hills when the news came that the forestry officer had been murdered and that a passenger bus had been halted and forced to return.

Thousands of the tribesmen throw up barriers before the advancing police. After the battle, they dispersed into their native hills.

Before India won independence, Mayurbhanj was one of the 42 States in the Eastern States Agency. It has an area of more than 4,000 square miles and a population of about 800,000. The ancient Bhanja Kingdom covered a considerable part of Orissa.—Reuter.

Boat Capsizes:
23 Drowned

Manila, Mar. 3.—Twenty-three persons, including 18 children, were drowned on Monday when a sailboat capsized off Samar Island in Central Philippines.

Delayed reports of the disaster reaching Manila today said eight persons survived. Passengers on board the small craft were excursionists travelling between Gulan, Samar, and nearby Suluan Island.—Associated Press.

EDITORIAL

Final Blow To Prestige

DEFECTION of the officers and crew of the Chinese warship Chungking constitutes a final blow to the all-but lost prestige of the Nationalist Government. For the Chungking, originally HMS Aurora, together with the Lin Fu (formerly HMS Mendip) were supposed to represent the foundation ships of a new, modern and efficient Chinese navy. But the justifiable pride with which the officers and ratings of the Chungking sailed the warship from Britain to their home port of Shanghai has had to give way to bitter disillusionment. A Reuter version sums it thus: "In Shanghai, with all links with Britain and the outside world finally broken, the regime of the Chinese Navy swiftly began to assert itself, with the result that the standard of the Royal Navy were speedily supplanted by the home brand. The shock generated by this reversal of the standard, evidenced in the lowered incomes, the lowered rations, the cheap uniforms, provoked such widespread dismay, that more than half the men realised the futility of their two years spent in England to learn the British naval code which had been dumped overboard the first thing on their return." This is a grave indictment of the Chinese Nationalist Navy and one of the saddest sequels imaginable to a splendid idea.

When the Chungking arrived in Hongkong last August on the final leg of her triumphant trip from England, the Colony was stirred and impressed by the smart bearing and obvious efficiency of the ship's company. The men and the ship reflected credit, not only on themselves, but on the British Navy which had trained them with such enthusiasm for two years, and Hongkong believed that at last her great neighbour was

starting in the right direction towards creating a Navy worthy of the country. But if the story as told to Reuter is true, the Nationalist Government has shown no pride, nor any interest in the Chungking and Lin Fu, or their crews, who were supposed to set the pattern for the future Chinese Navy. According to the strict code of loyalty and obedience which is the hall mark of the navies of the world, the defection of the Chungking is indefensible, more especially as it would seem that the warship has sailed north in readiness to surrender to the Communists, who are still the enemies of the internationally recognised government of China. Nevertheless, there is a human element in this drama which needs to be appreciated. It is all too clear that the officers and men of the Chungking felt that their conditions in home waters were degrading; that they had been badly let down by their own government. Under such circumstances morale must suffer and loyalty impaired. Defection in the Nationalist armies is nothing new, and has, in fact, become common enough to be taken as a matter of course. But that it should occur on a warship that supposedly was the pride of the National Government comes as a shock. But it also sustains the conviction that there is no longer any confidence in the Nationalist Government, either among the fighting services or the civilian population. All that remains for it to do is to reach as honourable a peace as possible with the Communists, in the quickest time possible, and turn the administration of the nation over to men who can keep at least a degree of faith with their people, their soldiers and their sailors.

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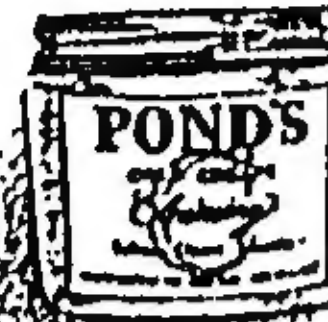
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PHOTOGRAPHS**

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WOMANSENSE

New Bonnets Linked With Hair Styles

By Victoria Chappello

HAIR-STYLE in Britain are now so
linked with hats that most of the
newest shapes hug the head closely.
The reason for this, of course, is that
nothing else suits so well the chrysan-
themum type haircut which shows the
hair flattened to the top of the head
and brushed into curls round or above
the forehead, over the ears and above
the neck. There are variations of this,
just as there are deviations of the close-
fitting hat, but this is the main 1949 line.

Not every woman, nevertheless, can wear a
hat which is a mixture of bonnet and cloche,
or more than she will look her best with this
modern shingle, and where a more important
line is needed, drapery is being subtly used.
For instance, among their new Spring hats,
Plessat and Pavy show an interesting type of
turban bonnet which gives width to the face,
not only by means of draped wings, but by the
use of two colours and two materials—dead
white crepe on one side which is also used for
the thick roll forming the front of the hat, and
crisp fuchsia tulle, used for the corresponding
wing on the other side.

On the other hand, there are plenty of shapes
which are bonnets, pure and simple. Some of
these are not unlike the models of about 1830-40.



A Dorothy Carlton model with a wide brim
bent back, in front above the forehead,
where two bright wings underline its
simplicity.

with brims curving out and round the face to
give a glimpse of curls arranged on the fore-
head; they are made in a variety of different
materials, or combinations of materials, and are
usually trimmed with feathers, most of which
are more or less luxurious and inclined to be
elaborate. With these, face veils are worn
hanging to the shoulders, much as they were 100
years ago, although then they were considerably
more opaque than the filmy mesh popular today.

Apart from these, there are models which are
slightly easier for the average woman to wear.
For example Dorothy Carlton makes a fairly
wide-brimmed felt hat turned up in front with
a trimming of dazzling wings, beautifully shaded
in lovely colour tones; this is important and
elegant without being exaggerated.

The attraction of a hat of this kind lies,
indeed, in the fineness of the felt and the deli-
cate colourings as well as in the trimmings.
Another new shape comes from Ange Thaurup,
who also includes in his collection many types
of the bonnet-cloche models with sugar-loaf
crowns in interesting felts with a rough surface.
These, he believes, are ideal for the older
woman who needs dignity as well as colour in
her hat, and he uses trimmings of striped
ribbon, sometimes with matching flowers to give
a Spring-like note.

An Ange
Thaurup model,
in felt with a
slightly hairy
surface. It has
a sugar-loaf
crown, narrow
brim, and a
trimming of
striped ribbon
finished with a
couple of bows
in front and
flat roses to
match.

Novelist EMILY HAHN, American wife of a
British husband, compares housekeeping in
Britain and in the U.S.A. And her verdict is:

Life is easier for THAT woman

SPEAKING generally the
American housewife
has a much easier time than
her British counterpart. On
the other hand, she doesn't
take as much pride in her
work. A pretty, well-run
house is a nice thing to
have, she feels, but she
doesn't break her back to
achieve it.

The most difficult com-
parison to make is that of
food, always the chief pre-
occupation of any house-
keeper. In the States nobody
drinks an early-morning cup
of tea, and nobody takes after-
noon tea, or elevenses. It's
three meals a day and that is
all.

Breakfast—coffee, toast, and
orange-juice, with sometimes
bacon and eggs—is a simple
thing to prepare; one can
buy eggs, milk, bacon and
oranges anywhere, of course.
The town housewife then
plans her marketing for the
rest of the day, or for two or
three days at once. She usually
buys the staple things by tele-
phone and they are delivered
by the shop.

As coal and wood-burning
cookers have almost dis-
appeared, the American house-
wife uses gas or electricity for
cooking. There is constant hot
water, depending on the central
heating, a special boiler, or a
community supply. Americans
take constant hot water for
granted.

The American housewife's
most onerous task, she will tell
you, is the washing-up.
Mechanical dish-washers are
much used anyway. Some
women use paper plates and
cups, though a careful house-
wife won't do this often,
because food cools too fast on
paper.

In sum, though English
housewives would turn up their

noses at the more casual
American meals—and with
reason—an American house-
wife, when she feels it neces-
sary, can produce a regular,
elaborate, hot meal with far
less toil and trouble than any
British woman nowadays.

I needn't say anything about
the tremendous difference made
by the lack of rationing, but it
might be some comfort to
reflect that it costs Americans
an astronomical sum merely to
eat. My sister in the Middle
West figures on US\$10 a week
to feed one child, and she's a
careful housewife as well as a
sightly worried one.

Laundry can be done at
home in the washing machine,
some of which wash and rinse
the clothes, half-dry them, and
save the rinsing water, hot,
for the next batch. But in most
towns a housewife can take her
washing to a "Lauderette."

In cleaning, American women
fall far short of the English
standard. The car is a rare
phenomenon in the States, and
costs US\$60 for a day's work.
Most domestic help is so dear
that only the wealthy keep
help at all. Some house-
wives do hire cleaning women
several times a week, but most
depend on the vacuum-cleaner
and the oil mop. They don't
spend much time on cleaning,
not enough to achieve the
customary spotlessness of Eng-
lish homes, although soap is
unrationed.

An American woman, if her
children are growing up, has
plenty of leisure, though not
mothers of young children.
(Nannies are paid US\$40 a
week and all found so naturally,
almost nobody has a nanny.)

This housewife's leisure is,
not the result of better manage-
ment, but of increased
mechanical help, community
planning, and, above all,
plenty of petrol. Petrol, which
is comparatively cheap, makes
it possible for shops to deliver,
and for the housewife to mar-
ket quickly.

PERIOD FURNITURE FOR BABY

By ELIZABETH TOOMEY

NOW babies can do their early
snoozing in a Chinese
Chippendale or a canopied
French provincial number, or
even a functional modern crib.

Nursery furniture to fit
homes decorated in any period
is the latest phit-sized furniture
development in America.

The furniture, just put on
display in New York, is
painted in delicate shades, but
patterned after grown-up
ideas.

The Chinese Chippendale,
painted a delicate blue, has
insets of bamboo on the head
and footboards of the crib.
Another Chippendale nursery
set in blond maple is upholstered
in leatherette of blue, peach,
gray and white stripes. The
head and footboards and the
front of the wardrobe have
panels of the cushioned leather-
ette.

A French provincial nursery
suite comes either in a wheat
finish or a choice of pastel
shades. A canopy of red and
white tissue organza with a
white eyelet ruffle covers the
top of the crib in wheat finish.
Furniture modern, words
that frighten many a grown-up,
are anything but frightening in
the nursery version. The chests
are low and square like their
full-sized counterparts, with
smooth, straight lines. But there
are carvings in the shape of
bells, and the two top drawers
of the chest are painted a pastel
plaid, while the two bottom
drawers are left plain.

You don't have to buy all
new furniture to add a
different touch to the nursery.
Quilted plastic bassinet lin-
ings and headboards are two
new items on the market. They
are edged with a lacy plastic
ruffle to make them entirely
washable.

Bird Lamb Plays

One of the cleverest new
lamps for the baby's room is a
bird-house night light with a
chubby blue and white bird
perched on one side of the roof.
Turn the bird and it sets off a
tinkling music box.
There's even a musical love
seat for the nursery. The tiny
double version of the musical
chair is made of wicker, with a
music box under each half to
avoid arguments.

"One thing worries me," com-
mented a display spokesman.
"With two kids sitting on the
love seat and both music boxes
playing at the same time, it's
going to sound like a junior jam
session."—United Press.

New York Spring Fashions

By BARBARA BUNDSCHU

NEW YORK.—A hand-
some fabric may well
be the reason a woman
buys a new dress this
Spring.

Without the new—and newly
revived—weaves, textures and
colours turned out by the yard
goods makers, the 1949 Easter
Parade would look about the
same as last year's.
The biggest fabric to tempt
the buyer in high-style dress
houses appears to be alpaca,
the smooth dull-and-shiny
llama and silk combination
which drapes so richly for
dresses, suits or coats.
Silk shantung, many of them
printed, others crisp and irides-
cent as taffeta, are widely used.
Chiffon is coming back into
its own, no longer strictly for
garden party wear but tidily
tailored for any hour of the
day. Beside it is old-
fashioned cotton mull, a soft,
lightweight and ladylike
material for summer dresses.
Silk prints have new texture-
like patterns rather than
pictures. Cotton, too, runs to
long-on-tone or self-coloured
men's shirting weaves rather
than contrasting patterns.
Other cottons have been woven
like tweeds and other woollens.

Fewer Gabardines

New lightweight wool tweeds
and smooth finished wools
and worsteds appear to be
leading gabardine for suits for
the first time in years.
In many cases dress de-
signers have made their own
fabrics with all-over tucking in
squares, diamonds and pyra-
mids.

Even hat makers have gone
in for a new variety in
materials, with transparent nets
and veillings, sheer chiffons,
ordinary wrapping string and a
variety of dress fabrics stand-
ing out between the straws
and felts.

The shadow of a 1949 dress
is a bit less full in the skirt and
a few inches shorter than a 1948
one. But turn the light on its
construction and there are some
more evolutionary changes.

The inset sleeve has almost
disappeared from many clothing
racks in favour of the kimono
or ruffled shoulder. Favourite
sleeve of most dressmakers is
cut in one with the front and
back bodice and sewed together
as a continuation of the under-
arm and shoulder seams.

The narrow waistline above
the gathered skirt is also
disappearing to a large extent
in favour of a smoothly
moulded middle that is belted
narrowly or not at all. The
princess dress, with no waist-
line seam, is making a strong
comeback.

Skirts Slimmer

There is a little more
squeeziness, but no increase in
breadth, in the season's skirt
designs. Skirts below well-
tailored jackets are pre-
dominantly slim.

Cuts, which were both flared
and fitted last season, offer the
same choice this Spring with
an in-between straight and
narrow cut also offered as a
newly smart minority choice.

The stole, it appears, will hit
a new high in popularity. Even
the house dress manufacturers
are turning them out to
match their cotton go-to-market
dresses. They are shown with
bathing suits, sun dresses and
almost everything else. The
only point to be diminishing is in
the works of very high style dress-
makers, who started them in
the first place and don't like to
be caught with anything so
mass-production popular.

Milliners say there will be
fewer flowers on their hats this
Spring, but they have said that
before and been voted down by
their Easter-shopping cus-
tomers. Whatever the state of
the flower market, there are
plenty of pretty shapes to choose
from, still tilted to one side,
still flared from the hairline,
with new side width and new
variations on their cloche and
bonnet and sailor.—United
Press.

Household Hints

When buying a piece of fur-
niture, beware of shoddy work-
manship. Shoddy work is
indicated, for one thing, in a
piece of furniture with glass
doors, in which the door is
made of a single pane with
wooden, ill-sawed pattern
superimposed on the outside.
Examine the inside of the door.
If genuine mahogany or other
fine wood, most likely each sec-
tion of glass is an individual
pane held in place by carefully
joined section of wood.

To reheat mashed potatoes so
that they are fluffy and de-
licious, add a well beaten egg
and pile lightly into a greased
baking dish, then brown in a hot
oven.

Health Is Reflected in Eyes



Lovely, sparkling eyes, framed with long lashes, are one of Nadine
Conner's prominent beauty features

By HELEN POLLETT

CONSIDERED from the
physical standpoint, the
eyes are most attractive when they
are neither too round nor too
long, when they are set apart
exactly the width of the eye.
Long, dark lashes provide extra
enchantment and the loveliness
of the eye is accentuated when
the eyebrows conform in line.

Cuties who have gone in for
frank patterns should pause
and consider what artists and
beauty authorities have to say
on that subject. They deplore
the highly lifted, thin-lined
eyebrow because it throws
facial features out of harmony.

Lack of sleep affects the
eyes unfavourably. The lids
may redden, pouches form
below them. Lack of fresh air
robs them of sparkle. Any-
thing that upsets the digestive
machinery may cause the eyes
to look dull and lifeless.

The eyes have their own
washing and oily systems.

Ordinarily they need no atten-
tion other than bathing first
with warm water, then with
cold. That rite should take place
every morning, again at bed-
time. It brings a reaction of
the blood streams that keeps the
surrounding tissues firm,
insures against premature
wrinkles.

Never touch your eyes with
a gloved hand; infections have
been picked up that way. If
there is the slightest sign of
inflammation, hurry to a eye
specialist. Take no chance on
home treatment, especially if
pus is present. That may be a
serious matter.

Don't cherish the idea that
something can be put in the
eyes to brighten them. You
can turn on the highlights by
keeping in splendid health,
getting plenty of sleep and out-
door exercise. Jolly, good
natured girls always have bright,
expressive eyes.



The Economical Cook Has A Good Repertoire of Soups

THE Chef dipped a big spoon
into the kettle, took a long
sip of the soup, and nodded his
head.

"Ah, in soups. In soups,
Madame!" he exclaimed. "This
is the basis of the economical
cuisine. If the home-maker
wants to keep inside the food
budget, she must first of all
have a good repertoire of soups.
There is a soup for every day
in the year; for all sorts of
weather; for cold days and hot
days; and for all pocket-books.
A soup to stimulate the
appetite, a soup to satisfy the
hunger. In France a good
polage, or thick soup, is often
the main course of a meal.
Everybody enjoys it and is
satisfied."

Dinner

"Leftovers" Soup Crackers
Escalloped Rice and Meat
Baked Onions
Pickled Beets on Lettuce
Baked Apple Crumble
Coffee or Tea Milk (Children)

All Measurements Are Level
Recipes Serve Four

"Leftovers" Soup

Almost any refrigerator will
yield enough odds and ends of
savory foods, meat and bone
to make a good soup. Vete-
rines and vegetable tops,
outer lettuce leaves, green
pea pods, and outside leaves
of cauliflower, as well as
small amounts of cooked cereal
and cooked dried beans, are
suitable. Pressure cooking is the
best method to use. Crack open
all bones to release vitamins,
minerals, flavour and nutrients.
In general, use twice as much
liquid as there are leftover
foods. But add sufficient liquid
to only half fill the cooker.
Vegetables, bones, etc., must
come to within 2 in. of the top,
but the liquid should not go
beyond the halfway point.

Add seasoning before starting
to pressure, ½ tsp. pickle spice
is always a good addition, plus
1 tsp. salt and ¼ tsp. pepper to
a quart of water. Bring to 10
min. (If simmering in a kettle
on the stove, allow at least 2
hrs.) Strain the soup. Blot off
any fat from the surface with
twists of a paper towel. Add

a little meat extract for flavour.
Season to taste. Garnish with
cooked rice or diced vegetable,
or with tiny meat balls, or
dressed dumplings, which may
be cooked in the soup.

Escalloped Rice and Meat

In a good-sized bowl combine
1 c. dry rice, 1 (No. 2½) tin
tomatoes, 1 c. water, 1 chopped,
peeled large onion, 1 tin
luncheon meat, put through the
medium blade of the chopper,
1½ tsp. salt, ½ tsp. pepper, ½
tsp. thyme and 1 tsp. sugar.
Mix thoroughly. Transfer to a
2-qt. well-oiled casserole.
Cover and bake 2 hrs. at 300
F., or until the rice is tender.
Spread with ½ c. grated sharp
cheese and brown quickly.
Enough for 8 servings. May be
reheated.

Baked Onions

Peel and cut in ¼ in. slices
enough mild onions to make 1
qt. Rinse with cold water.
Drain and put in a well-buttered
or margarine 2 qt. casserole.
Heat 3 c. soup stock, until
boiling, or use 3 c. boiling
water and 3 bouillon cubes.
Pour over the onions. Cover
and bake until crisp tender,
about 1½ hrs. When done, dot
with 1 tsp. butter or ma-
garine; sprinkle over 1 tsp.
sugar and brown to form a
glaze.

Baked Apple Crumble

Wash and core 4 large
cooking apples. Remove 1 in.
of the peel from the blossom
end. Place in a buttered or
margarined baking dish. Fill
each apple with a section of
peeled banana. Spread lightly
with honey. Pour in ¾ c.
water; cover and bake in a hot
oven, 400 F., for 25 min. Then
uncover 20 min. longer, or
until the apples are tender
and the topping is golden
brown and crisp. Serve warm
with top milk, cream or melted
jelly sauce.

WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



HOUDINI OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM—Pokey, a Himalayan bear cub, has kept officials at the Fleishacker Zoo in San Francisco busy. First he jumped ship on his arrival from India. On the loose for 19 days in his latest escapade from the zoo, he finally succumbed to an alluring hunk of beef.



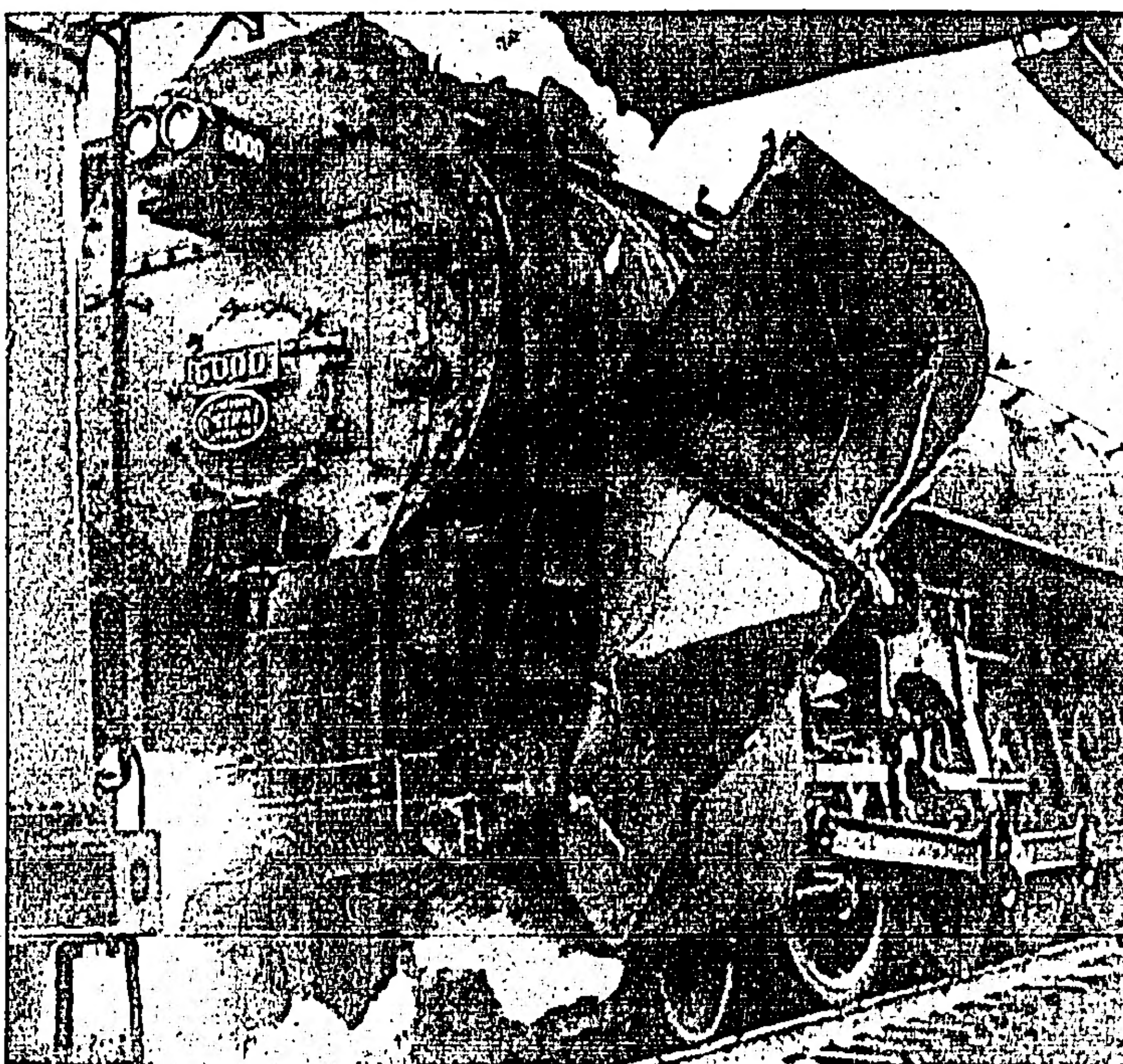
AMERICAN DISASTER—Rescue party workers search the ruins of an American Skymaster near Garstang, Lancashire. Six persons, all U.S. military personnel, were killed when the plane crashed in flames. Though the fuselage remained comparatively intact, the wreckage was strewn over a large area.



HOME THEATRE—A New York store displays its idea of the living room of the television era. The six chairs can be used as sofas or rearranged in various positions. The curtain conceals a film screen.



NEW RECORD—Officials of a New York radio corporation demonstrate a new record player and 45 revolutions per minute record. The flyweight plastic record plays five and one-quarter minutes of undistorted music and is only six and seven-eighths inches wide.



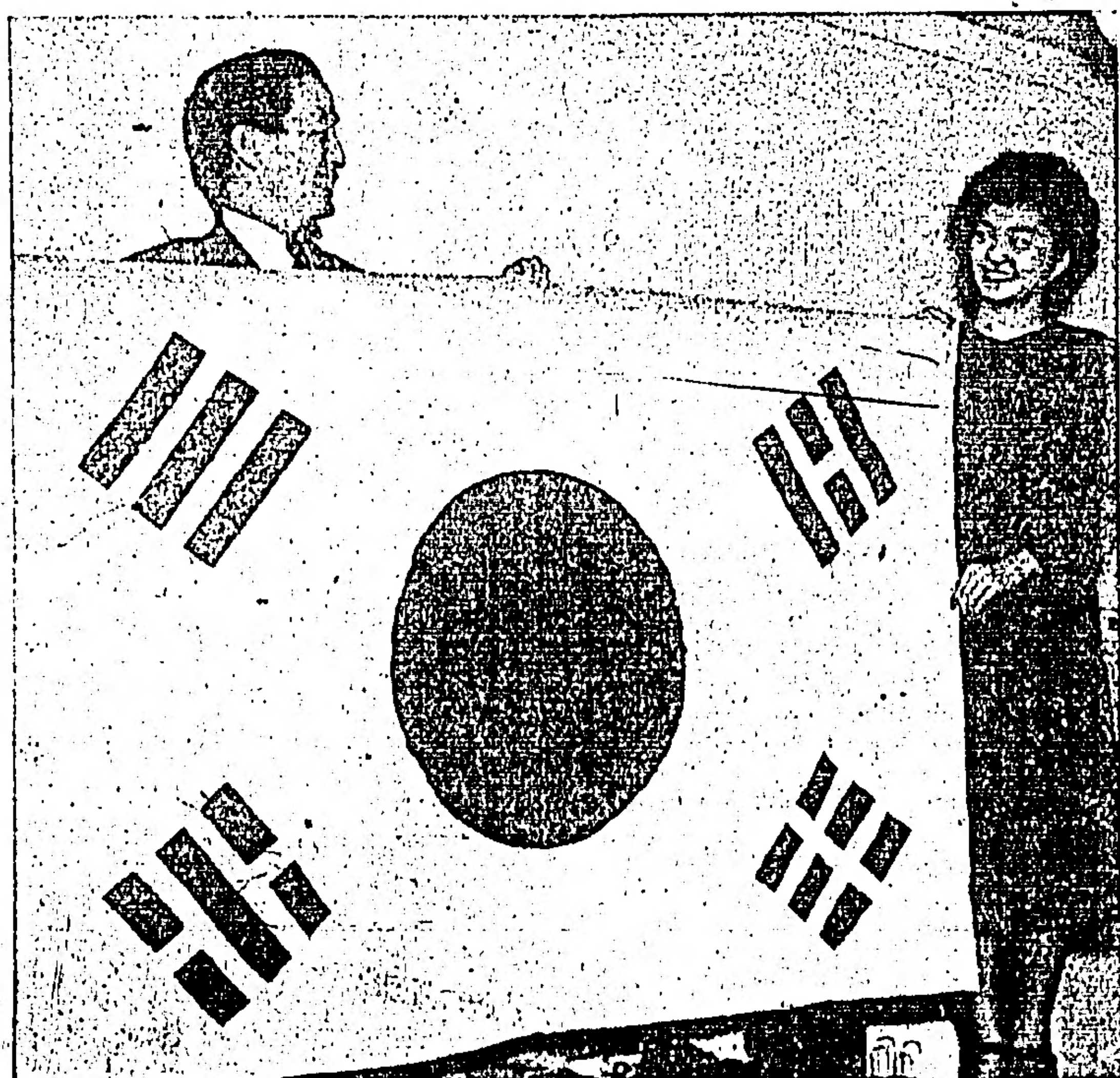
CRIPPLED ENGINE—A damaged engine of the New York Central Lake Shore Limited arrives in Rochester under tow. It crashed into a derailed freight train near West Bergen, about 20 miles west of Rochester.



WHISTLE—BAIT—Although Dorothy Lamour has discarded her sarong, she hasn't heard the last of that long, low whistle. This sequin-dotted strapless evening gown reveals her shapely legs.



MODERN PLOUGHING METHODS—This Russian farmer is operating an electric plough on the collective farm "Zarya," somewhere in Russia. The Russians are also adapting themselves to electric tractors and threshers.



FOR WASHINGTON EMBASSY—Col. Ben C. Lim, chairman of the Korean Commission to Washington, and Commission secretary, Ruth Hong, display the Korean flag which will fly over the Embassy. The United States recently extended full diplomatic recognition to the South Korea Republic.



LIFEGUARDS' DE-LIGHT—Starlet Gregg Sherwood has been crowned "Queen of the National Learn to Swim Month" by Palm Beach lifeguards.



TOP AIRWOMAN—Betty Skelton, 23, greets the earth with a smile as she climbs out of her plane in Miami after setting a new unofficial altitude record for light planes of 25,760 feet.

**TODAY'S
"HIT
COLOR"**

Tangee
GAY RED

—the NEW lipstick shade that gives you a lift!

New—EXCITING—yes—the most beautiful women in the world depend on Tangee, the world's finest lipstick! And Tangee GAY RED is just the color you need to step up your "lip appeal". Beautiful women like Mrs. Adolphe Menjou, Mrs. Randolph Scott, to name a few, say GAY RED is the "hit color" of the year...

—because this exciting new shade really does make your lips look young and gay.

—because it gives you all the famous advantages of Tangee's exclusive Pearl-Finish. Discover GAY RED today.

USE TANGEE AND SEE HOW BEAUTIFUL YOU CAN BE

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KING'S & LEEAT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15
and 9.30 P.M.At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15
and 9.30 P.M.

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on the song-happiest, love-happiest
girl-happiest joy cruise in history!

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JANIS PAIGE
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DAY

WARNER BROS. PRESENTS
ROMANCE ON THE HIGH SEAS
Technicolor
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Take Any Eastern Train Car Or Happy Valley Bus
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Specially Brought Back to Thrill You Again!
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DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, JR.
JOAN FONTAINE
Commencing To-Morrow: Chinese Picture
"OUR HUSBAND" in Mandarin Dialogue

Commencing To-Morrow: Chinese Picture
"OUR HUSBAND" in Mandarin Dialogue

CENTRAL
THEATRE

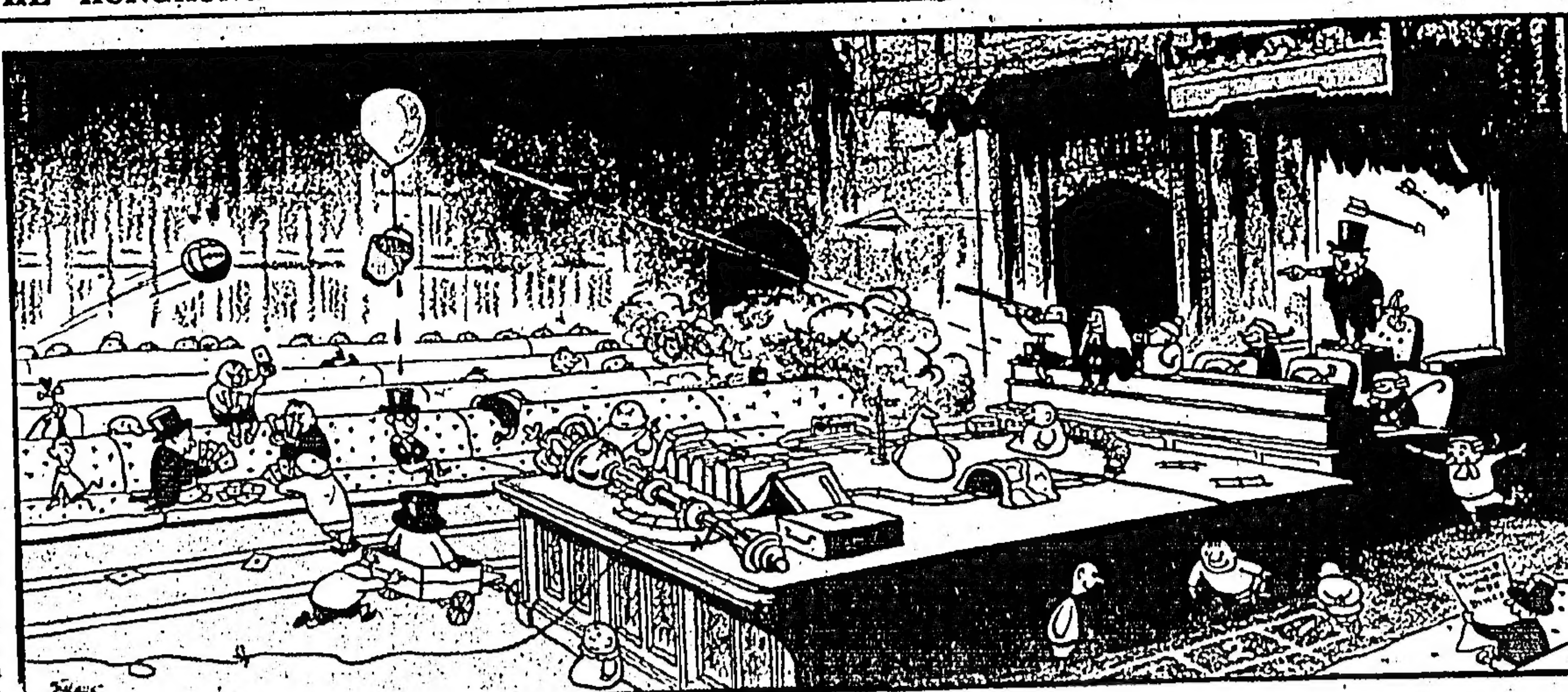
270, QUEEN'S RD. CENTRAL. PHONE 25720.

5 SHOWS DAILY
AT 12.30, 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.
FINAL EPISODE

NIGHTY SPECTACLE
THE DESERT HAWK
GILBERT ROLAND - MARIS

Mr. Robert Copping, 28-year-old headmaster of Hursley Hall School, near Stafford, would like to see all school-children join a union, and he recently held a meeting at Kingsway Hall, London, to attract "members."

"If all joined the union, it would be the strongest body in England and it would mean that children would be in control of the country," he said.



"If the Honourable Members over there will kindly stop playing 'nap,' we'll get down to this 'debate' on the corporal punishment of adults."

Is the U.S. on the edge of a slump?

by GERALD JOHNSON

BUTTER is cheaper in the United States than it was a year ago, but a butter knife is as expensive as ever. Cotton cloth is cheaper, but scissors to cut it have not decreased in price.

Food prices in general have declined from 10 to 15 percent, but the overall cost of living is only about two percent lower than it was in January 1948, when living was more expensive than ever before in United States history.

What this means is that the ravages of war are at last being made up, but in a ragged, uneven fashion which threatens hardship to some people while others continue to prosper.

First to fill up the gaps left by the war were farms, which explains why food prices are coming down faster than anything else.

Cotton is a farm product which has dropped from 36 to 31 cents a pound, but it is also a competitor of nylon, so the decline in cotton is forcing down the price of nylon.

Demand & Price

BUT the farms produce nothing that competes with steel, and the demand for steel is still tremendous, so the price remains high. This is true also of copper, aluminium, tin, and other metals.

The price of any article made of metal is almost as high as it was at the peak.

Building materials are so high that the total of new construction, especially in houses, dropped sharply in January.

Part of this, unquestionably, is the normal levelling-off process to be expected as production catches up with the demand that could not be satisfied during the war; but there is a widespread suspicion that part of it is artificial.

The Senate appointed a special committee to investigate retail prices because of the suspicion that the spread between producer and consumer is too great.

Flour, for instance, has declined much more sharply than bread—giving rise to charges that the bakers are profiteering.

The metal industries are highly organised, and Radical leaders are saying that rather than reduce prices they will restrict production.

That is why President Truman, in his inaugural address, suggested that he be given power to build publicly owned steel mills if private industry refuses to produce at capacity in a period of declining prices.

Grossly Inflated

ECONOMISTS are agreed that the price structure is grossly inflated. The dispute is over the way to deflate it evenly.

In 1929, when a similar situation existed, nature was allowed to take its course, with the result that the farmers went bankrupt first.

When they could no longer buy, industrial unemployment became monstrous. Then the manufacturing companies crashed and, last of all, the banks went down.

To prevent a repetition of that calamity, the U.S. Government has adopted a programme of price support for farm products.

Butter, for instance, as this is written, is selling at a retail price of 69 cents a lb. in Baltimore; if it drops as low as 59 cents the Government will step in and buy all that is offered at that price, continuing to buy until other prices—that of the butter knife, for instance—are reduced proportionately.

To date the Government has had to support nothing but potatoes, but the experts predict that the next harvest will bring farm prices down to a level at which the Government must support them. Conservatives are therefore apprehensive of the cost of the programme and the Liberals are none too certain of its success.

It seems clear, however, that if the farmers are allowed to bear the brunt of the price decline, the entire economy will be shaken and general depression may follow. Hence the risk must be taken.

So it happens that, although the cost of living has eased by two percent, Americans are not altogether happy about the future. They feel they are on a high peak from which they must descend over the ice-covered slopes. Let them slip once, and everything will be spilled.

Nature has added a complication. All winter a series of snowstorms of unprecedented violence has swept the great cattle ranges in the west, destroying cattle and sheep in such prodigious numbers that the price of meat may be sensibly affected.

It is certain that the livestock industry will be impoverished, thereby reducing the national income, and a huge national income is essential to support the burden of taxation.

In these circumstances President Truman has asked Congress for authority to restore some of the price controls that were abolished in 1946.

BADGER'S IN A HOT SPOT

By DOUGLAS LARSEN

THE rapid pace of China's civil war makes Tsing-tao probably the one major U.S. command where the main in charge wouldn't have time to get advice from the Pentagon before taking crucial action.

In that hot-spot right now is Vice Admiral Oscar Charles Badger, commander of the U.S. Navy's Western Pacific, one of the few men America's defence chiefs believe can act wisely and quickly without their help.

Physically and mentally, Badger is the kind of admiral they try to teach the midshipmen at Annapolis to become. At 58 he's in perfect shape, slim, full of energy, plays golf in the low 80's, can out shoot practically any man in the Navy with a pistol, and has never been known to tire under the most rigorous schedule. Both his hair and his bushy eyebrows are almost completely gray and his sunburned brow is deeply lined with wrinkles. Only these marks are a clue to his age.

Young officers who come under his command are almost fooled at first by his deceptively soft voice, mild manner and intellectual approach to all problems. They soon discover the almost savage way in which he insists that everything should be done properly.

His enlisted men have a hundred anecdotes about little things which he has done for them. Here is a typical one: A big boxing match was being held aboard one of Admiral

Badger's ships one evening in New York harbour. Many persons, including the mayor, were guests. As Admiral Badger was introducing the prominent guests, he noticed a young sailor and a girl having some trouble at the top of the gangway. The sailor had just been married and in the excitement had lost the ticket for his bride. The Admiral grabbed the girl's elbow with one hand and that of the sailor with the other and steered the surprised newlyweds to the official party. He introduced them to the group and later had them sit in the official section at the lights.

His belief that an officer should stick to the rules isn't something that has come with high rank. Once when he was executive officer of the Indianapolis during war games, all the officers except a young ensign had been ruled dead and the ensign took command of the ship. The admiral who was scoring the games kept giving the nervous ensign advice. Badger, then a commander, stepped up to the admiral and said:

"Sir, according to the regulations the ensign is in charge. It's up to the official scorer to limit himself to keeping score and to save his comments and advice for when it's all over."

The admiral flushed and said he was sorry. The ensign then managed to carry his job off in good order.

Admiral Badger is one of the most decorated men in the U.S. Navy. He holds the Congressional Medal of Honour for his part in the landings at Vera

This is a formidable power which Congress was reluctant to grant Roosevelt, and will be still more reluctant to grant Truman.

The debate is sure to be long and acrimonious, and it is unlikely that the President will get all that he asks.

But he will get something, because the situation is so obviously dangerous that Congress will not dare refuse to do anything.

America may be headed for trouble, but she will not stumble blindly into another 1929 disaster.

Gerald Johnson, aged 58, is one of America's outstanding historians and commentators. He lives in Baltimore.

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British Reds' New Tactics

By Walter Kolarz

BRITISH Communists are showing a tendency to go underground.

Political observers say they are reverting to pre-war camouflage tactics. Their object is to meet more successfully the anti-Communist campaign started both by the Labour Government and the trade union leadership.

The new tactics, according to these observers, are designed to protect individual Communist Party members against purges now in progress among both civil servants and trade union officials.

The British Communist Party is believed to have instructed its members among the civil servants to resign outwardly from the Party and to disassociate themselves from it but to keep discreet contact with the Party machinery.

SECRECY SOUGHT

Thus the Communist Party would have in future a category of secret members known only to trusted party officials and to "sympathetic" people, or as "sympathisers". Similar tactics are believed to have been applied successfully by numerous Communist parties before the war.

British trade union quarters believe the Communist camouflage manoeuvre will make itself felt in the British trade union movements as well. The Communist Party politburo, it is said, is taking for granted that the front-rank Communist trade union leaders will have to leave their posts before long.

In view of that, eventually, trade union circles suspect a second set of Communists will be standing ready to step in and to carry on the infiltration work.

Such new Communist agents in the trade union movement, trade union circles gather, are likely to operate most carefully and are expected to seek election to trade union posts in the disguise of "non-Communists."

CAMPAIGN SUCCEEDING

Trade union quarters admit it would be more difficult to counteract two manoeuvres of the new type of underground Communists than the intrigues of openly-operating Party members.

They claim the campaign against the latter, which was started last November, has been eminently successful so far, since more than half of the almost 20 unions affiliated with the TUC have endorsed the official anti-Communist line of the TUC General Council.

The remaining unions are holding executive committee meetings, and almost all of them are expected to subscribe to the purge of Communist trade union officials. The TUC pamphlet warning the individual unions against Communist infiltration has become a best-seller, and three editions were sold out in December alone.

The official anti-Communism of the TUC met opposition only in isolated cases, such as the Scottish mine workers—United Press.

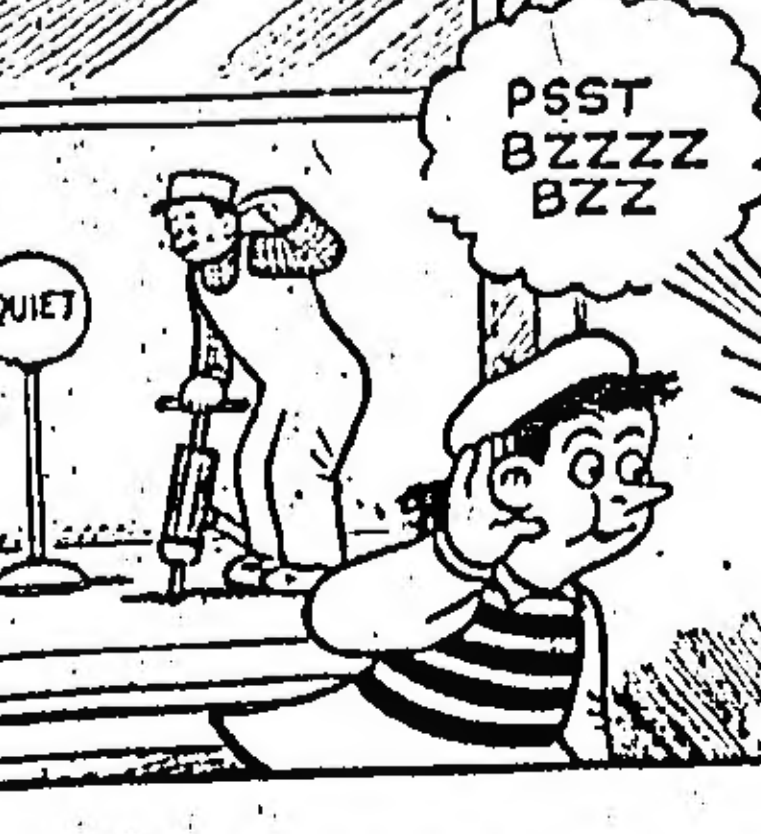
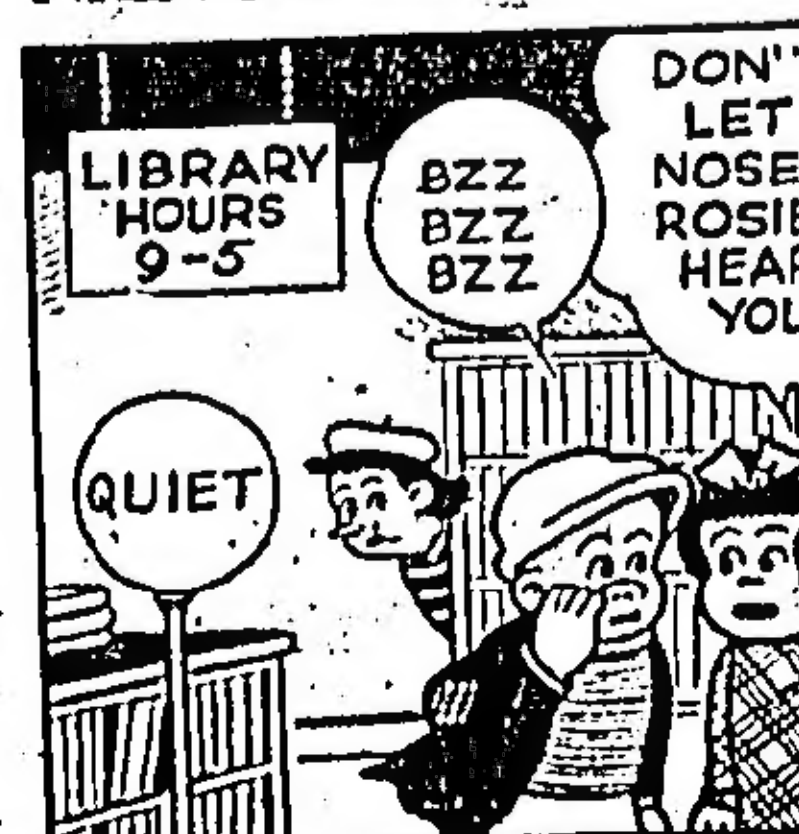
POCKET CARTOON

by OSBERT LANCASTER



"Immediately preceding message. Capt. paragraph down to 'Mr. Grech Jones'."

NANCY Hearing Aid



Fitch's
SKIN PEP
AFTER-SHAVE LOTION
makes your face
SMILE HAPPY
On Sale at Leading Stores
SOLE AGENTS: NAN KANG CO., UNION BLDG. H.K.

\$3½ Million Profit Revealed By Green Island Cement Company

A profit of \$3,582,995.80 was revealed at the annual meeting of the Green Island Cement Company Ltd. held at Exchange Building this morning, with Mr W. A. Stewart (Chairman of the Board of Directors) presiding.

Mr Stewart also announced a special allocation to the Staff provident fund and an allocation of \$100,000 to a Chinese Remuneration Fund from which it was intended to recognise long and valued service by Chinese employees of the Company when they left.

Mr Stewart announced with regret the retirement of Mr Robert Taylor, Manager and Secretary, who has been with the Company for 33 years.

Speaking of current prospects, Mr Stewart said that the world demand for cement remained high and decreases in the cost of the Company's raw materials now made it possible to consider lowering their selling price, which would enable them to maintain their share of the market.

The Chairman said: At the last Ordinary Yearly Meeting held on March 24, 1948, Shareholders were informed that in the absence of unforeseen adverse developments a successful year's operations might be expected. This expectation has been fulfilled in the Accounts now under review.

The net profit of the year is \$3,582,995.80. To this has to be added the credit balance of the Profit & Loss Appropriation Account at December 31, 1947, of \$108,232.04, which, after deduction of \$1,400,210.00 representing a Capital Bonus of \$3.00 per share and an Interim Dividend of \$2.60 per share paid on August 2, 1948, leaves a balance for appropriation of \$2,331,017.84, which your Directors recommend to be dealt with as follows:

Pay a Final Dividend of \$2.60 per share, free of tax, on 290,000 shares	\$580,000
Pay a Capital Bonus of \$3.00 per share on 290,000 shares	870,000
Transfer to General Reserve	240,000
Transfer to Reserve for Renewals and Replacements	150,000
Transfer to Insurance Reserve	33,400
Grant to Chinese Superannuation Fund (Reserve)	100,000
Grant to Staff Provident Fund	97,834.25
Pay a Bonus to Staff	20,000.00
Carry forward to Account for the year 1948	208,888.70
	\$2,331,017.84

These proposed appropriations have been embodied in the Accounts and now require your confirmation.

NET PROFIT

An analysis of the Profit & Loss Account reveals that the net profit of \$3,582,995.80 is made up as follows:—(1) From the sale of Cement \$1,630,554.77; (2) From the sale of Limestone \$92,441.03.

The profit from the sale of land derives from the advantageous disposal during the year of 130,363 square feet of land no longer required for the Company's operations. Sales of cement have been maintained at the level of our maximum production throughout the year, demand outstripping supply in the earlier months.

In the Profit & Loss Account, overhead interest is this year negligible at \$111.52, reflecting the satisfactory cash position of the Company compared with the previous year. The donations made to various organisations in the Colony.

Turning to the Balance Sheet you will observe that current assets are greater than current liabilities by about \$3,000,000—maintaining the high measure of liquidity shown in the last annual accounts. You will, however, also note that we have a liability for the purchase of new machinery and buildings of \$1,000,000 approximately, or a net liability of \$2,100,000. Of this total of \$2,100,000, the amount \$400,000 represents the balance of machinery ordered after the liberation of the factory.

This machinery is now in course of delivery. We have also been faced with the necessity of ordering a second kiln to replace the one removed during the occupation by the Japanese. Our present kiln has now been running for more than the normal expectation of its working life and a major breakdown would suspend production for an indefinite time.

RECONSTRUCTION

The cost of this kiln and its ancillary machinery when delivered and assembled upon site (which we expect will be during the latter part of 1950) will be in the region of \$1,200,000. In addition, to replace our old block of offices and quarters destroyed by bombing during the occupation we have begun the construction of new works offices and laboratory, over which will be six flats to house the Members of our staff. The balance payable to complete this building is estimated at \$500,000.00.

The dividend recommended, taken together with the recommended capital bonus, is small

in relation to the total net profit, but is governed by the future commitments of the Company to which I have just referred. The fact that the proposed final dividend, together with the interim dividend already paid, totalling \$1,160,100, is well within the net profit on sales of cement alone of \$1,630,554.77 is worthy of careful consideration. Your Board has decided to re-value the freehold land at 10c per square foot and to use the resulting capital surplus of \$3,410,000.70, together with a transfer of \$340,732.78 from general reserve, to write off war losses totalling \$3,750,732.78. The method employed is shown clearly in the accounts. The valuation of \$5 per square foot is still very much below the market price for freehold land comparable to ours and the Balance Sheet now reflects more accurately the amount of real capital employed in the business, while being strengthened by the elimination of War Losses. General reserve is increased by \$500,000 to \$3,750,000, which, with the raw materials reserve of \$500,000, presents nearly one and a half times our issued capital. The position of the Company has been further strengthened by placing \$150,000 to Reserve for Renewals and Replacements to meet the heavy increase in replacement costs over original prices and by bringing the Insurance Reserve up to \$100,000.00. Depreciation Reserve has been applied in writing down the Assets against which it was created, and we have presented the method of presentation laid down in the United Kingdom Companies Act of 1947, so as to show shareholders in detail how the balance sheet values are arrived at. You will be pleased to know that rehabilitation of our buildings is completed and they are all now in a sound state of repair.

STAFF WORK HARD

The Staff, both at Head Office and at the Factory, have worked hard throughout the year to achieve the results now disclosed and you will be asked to approve not only a bonus, but a special allocation of \$97,834.25 to the Staff Provident Fund and an allocation of \$100,000 to a Chinese Superannuation Fund, from which it is intended to recognise long and valued service by

Chinese employees of the Company when they leave us. Your Board feel that the existing provisions for retiring staff have been inadequate and that sufficient funds should be laid aside for an employee throughout his years of work to ensure him an adequate and predetermined sum at the end of his service. The present proposed allocations are a first step in this direction. Our devoted Manager and Secretary, Mr R. Taylor, is leaving us this month after 33 years with the Company. Mr Taylor joined our service in December, 1915, and has since then had the unique record of holding every office in the Company open to him and it is in large measure due to his untiring efforts that we are today in our present strong position. I am sure you will all join me in wishing him many happy years of well earned retirement. His place at Head Office is being taken by Mr J. S. C. Neel while Mr J. J. Cameron, who has been with us for close on a quarter of a century, assumes the duties of Works Superintendent at Hok On Works.

You will wish me to say a few words on current prospects. Imported cements, and particularly Japanese, are now coming into the Colony in increasing quantities and we must expect to meet progressively severer competition. However, the world demand for cement remains high and decreases in the cost of our raw materials now make it possible to consider lowering our selling price, which would enable us to maintain our share of the market.

SECONDER'S SPEECH

Seconding the adoption of the report and accounts, Mr N. V. A. Croucher said: I have listened with interest and pleasure to the Report just presented, to us and realise how far along the road the Company has progressed since I was last called upon to second the adoption of the Report and Accounts at our first post-war Ordinary Yearly Meeting at the end of 1946. In that year the net profit was just under \$1,000,000, but only two years later it is not much below \$4,000,000 and although a large part of this total derives from the sale of land, nevertheless the trading profit reveals "an excellent year of working and is particularly

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Why buy anything as good as that? All our friends are paying too much for things and it wouldn't impress them!"

gratifying to shareholders. The Balance Sheet is impressively strong and, with free reserves exceeding the issue capital and with war losses eliminated, should enable the Company to face the future with every confidence.

"For this satisfactory state of affairs the greatest credit is due to the Directors, to the Manager and Secretary and to all his staff, and I am sure that I am speaking for the whole body of Shareholders in voicing our approval of the allocations made to the Staff Provident Fund and the Chinese Superannuation Fund.

It is with very deep regret that I have learned of the impending departure of Mr R. Taylor, who has served us so long and so faithfully in good times and in bad. Mr Taylor's unfailing attention to the interests of the Company is undoubtedly largely responsible for the strong position in which it finds itself today. I think all shareholders will wish to join me with the Chairman in wishing him many happy years of trouble-free retirement.

RE-ELECTIONS

On the proposal of Major C. W. L. Way, seconded by Mr R. Taylor, Messrs W. A. Stewart and Lawrence Kadourie were re-elected to the Board of Directors, while Messrs Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co. and Messrs Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, were re-appointed auditors on the proposal of Mr B. Wong Tape, seconded by Mr H. R. Sequiera.

On leaving Woosung Street, the three accused turned down Austin Road in the direction of the Naval Dockyard, and after a short distance, and at the intersection of Shingha Street and Austin Road, they met a European naval rating from another ship in civilian clothes. During this time, the accused were followed by the rickshaw coolies, who saw their meeting with the civilian.

"This rating, Cubitt, will say that the three accused approached him, stopped him and asked if he had any money. He replied that he did not have any, and indicated to them that he was also a sailor like themselves, except that he was in civilian clothes. He will say that the accused then attacked him and severely beat him. One of them used a brick to strike him, and inflicted an injury to his forehead.

SOLDIERS' HELP

"Cubitt defended himself to the best of his ability, but was finally knocked down. He managed to escape and joined the rickshaw coolies. At that stage he noticed that one of his trouser pockets had been torn and that \$20 was missing. It is the Crown's case that during the struggle the money was taken by one or other of the three accused.

"Having joined the rickshaw coolies, Cubitt eventually got into one with the intention of going to the Star Ferry. While on his way, in May Street, they overtook the three accused, who threw stones at Cubitt and the rickshaw as they passed. Cubitt managed to get past the accused and Cubitt then sighted two British soldiers approaching in rickshaws from the opposite direction.

"Being somewhat disconcerted by what had happened to him, Cubitt stopped his rickshaw and asked the soldiers for their assistance. The soldiers agreed to help and together with Cubitt

URANIUM RUSH IN CANADA

Sault Ste Marie, Ontario, Mar. 3.—The number of uranium claims in the Mississauga road region, north of Thessalon, today swelled to 2,300 as the rush for the mineral grew as a result of last autumn's strike.

American planes were reported crossing the border on the average of five daily with prospectors in quest of minerals. Assays of pitchblende samples were reported to be good, but the exact percentage was not known.—United Press.

Present at the meeting were Mr W. A. Stewart (Chairman), Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr F. C. Barry, Mr D. C. Davis, Mr Horace Kadourie (representing man F. C. Li (representing Mr Li Tse-tung) (Directors) Mr R. Taylor (Manager and Secretary), Mr J. S. C. Neel, and the following shareholders: Major C. W. L. Way, Messrs N. V. A. Croucher, B. M. Bradbury, B. Wong Tape, H. R. Sequiera, A. C. Meier, Le Yik-long, Fung Ki-cheuk, Ho Kai-ham, C. C. Blake, Lee Shiu-chung and Lau Shiu-chuen.

went up to the accused. There will be evidence that Cubitt then immediately attacked McGuinness, the biggest of the three, whom he apparently regarded as the ring-leader of the original assault on him.

"There was a general mix-up when Cubitt attacked McGuinness. The soldiers saw that Cubitt was getting the worse of the fight and they stepped in to intervene. During this, Cubitt inadvertently struck one of the soldiers, who struck him back, and Cubitt fell to the ground. Eventually the soldiers got him to his feet again, put him in a rickshaw and saw him go off.

"On arriving at the Star Ferry, Cubitt looked for his money, but found that \$30 was missing from his clothing. By this time he was the worse for wear and a passing constable took him and the rickshaw coolie to Tsimshatsui Police Station. At this point, Cubitt actually reported to the Inspector—on duty that he had been assaulted and robbed by three sailors. The Police evidence will be that Cubitt appeared to be dazed and suffering from the effects of blows, and it also appeared that he had been drinking also.

"During the early hours of this morning, the three accused were arrested. Their kits were subsequently searched and the only thing found in their possession was a propelling pencil which Cubitt had incidentally lost during the course of his assault on McGuinness. It was found in the possession of McGuinness, who claimed he had picked it up from the ground after his fight with Cubitt. The pencil was identified by Cubitt as his property.

Crown Counsel went on to explain to the Jury the law with regard to rape, and added that the fact that a woman was a prostitute provided no excuse for such an act.

The trial is proceeding.

PWD TRIAL RESUMED

CLERK EXAMINED BY DEFENCE

Defence cross-examination of Lau Chung-wing, clerk employed at the PWD workshop at Hungghom, began before Mr Justice Williams at the Criminal Sessions this morning when the PWD Larceny trial was resumed.

Kwok Kwong, 47, foreman, and Arthur Frederick May, aged 41, electrical inspector, grade 1, face three charges of theft by public servant and falsification of accounts with intent to defraud the Government.

Kwok is not legally represented. Mr A. J. Clifford, instructed by Mr J. C. Stewart, is defending May. Mr A. Hooton, Crown Counsel, assisted by Mr J. Johnston, is prosecuting.

Replying to Mr Clifford, Lau Chung-wing said that May had told the members of the office staff that they should get to know each other's work.

Mr Clifford: Did you make any attempt to get to know other office duties? Witness: Other members of the office staff did not teach me how to do their work.

And you did not try to find out?—I had enough work of my own to keep me engaged all day so I had no time to make any attempt to learn the work of others.

Mr Clifford: then produced what was described as a daily distribution labour job report with instructions as to the making up of the sheets.

Mr Clifford: And is it not true that the instructions are perfectly clear that the sheets should be made up for the day before.

His Lordship, interposing, said that defence counsel should have had copies made of the documents for himself.

Mr Clifford: I have had the greatest difficulty in getting hold of this document. I asked Mr Johnston to produce every document in his possession so that I might pick them out. Mr Johnston said every document in my office but when I came to look this document was not there.

Mr Hooton: I was given notice of the production of this document yesterday morning and I produced it in the afternoon.

KWOK'S ASSISTANT

Mr Clifford then read certain paragraphs from the instructions to witness concerning transfers, sickness, lateness and thus which had to be entered on the daily distribution labour job sheets by foremen. Witness said that was the duty of Ho Sung, who was assistant to Mr Clifford.

Mr Clifford: Did he know what was going to happen in the afternoon in the morning? Witness: He did not know. When I prepared the daily distribution job reports I made them out from the daily report book, and besides that book there was the time and wages sheet which gave proper information of what actually happened everyday. For instance, if a workman was transferred from one job to another during the morning or afternoon this would be recorded in the time and wages sheet.

Did you record it?—Yes. Witness replied further that when reports were made of workmen they would be entered on the time and wages sheet the day after. It had never been reported to him where a workman was at before a workman in the morning and became sick in the afternoon. Overtime would appear in the daily report book.

His Lordship then questioned the instructions sheet, Mr Clifford replying that it would be accepted in the Army.

His Lordship: We are not concerned with what is accepted in the Army, think goodness; in the jury have enough to think about. They are not even called instructions on that sheet.

Mr Clifford (to witness): Are these instructions?

Witness: Yes.

And you read them as such?—Yes.

And you knew that these were rules May was ordering you to follow?—Yes, the whole staff should follow the rules but as for my part I was only concerned with typing out the daily labour distribution and job report.

Did you have any time-keeping duties?—No. Mr Clifford then produced a duty list which witness admitted he had signed.

His Lordship: It is dated July 22.

Mr Clifford: That is a very significant date. His Lordship: Mr Clifford, I wish you would stop making asides to the jury. You have been doing it all along. I did no remark on that date. I did not say it was significant. I wish you would stop it, Mr Clifford.

Replying further to defence counsel, witness said that when they made out the duty lists they did so to give information to May as to what they were doing every day, and then May would see whether their duties agreed with the various instructions. The trial is proceeding.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

To-day—2 PARTS Showing ALTERNATELY
Part I at 2.30 & 7.15
Part II at 5.00 & 9.30

"Never in our lifetime have eyes beheld its equal!"
THE GREATEST OF THE GREAT!

A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER MASTERPIECE RELEASE
DAVID O. SELZNIK'S production of
MARGARET MITCHELL'S story of the Old South
in TECHNICOLOR
"GONE WITH THE WIND!"

CLARK GABLE - VIVIAN LEIGH
LESLIE HOWARD - OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND



QUEEN'S:—SUNDAY MORNING AT 11.30 A.M.
Part I Only—"GONE WITH THE WIND"

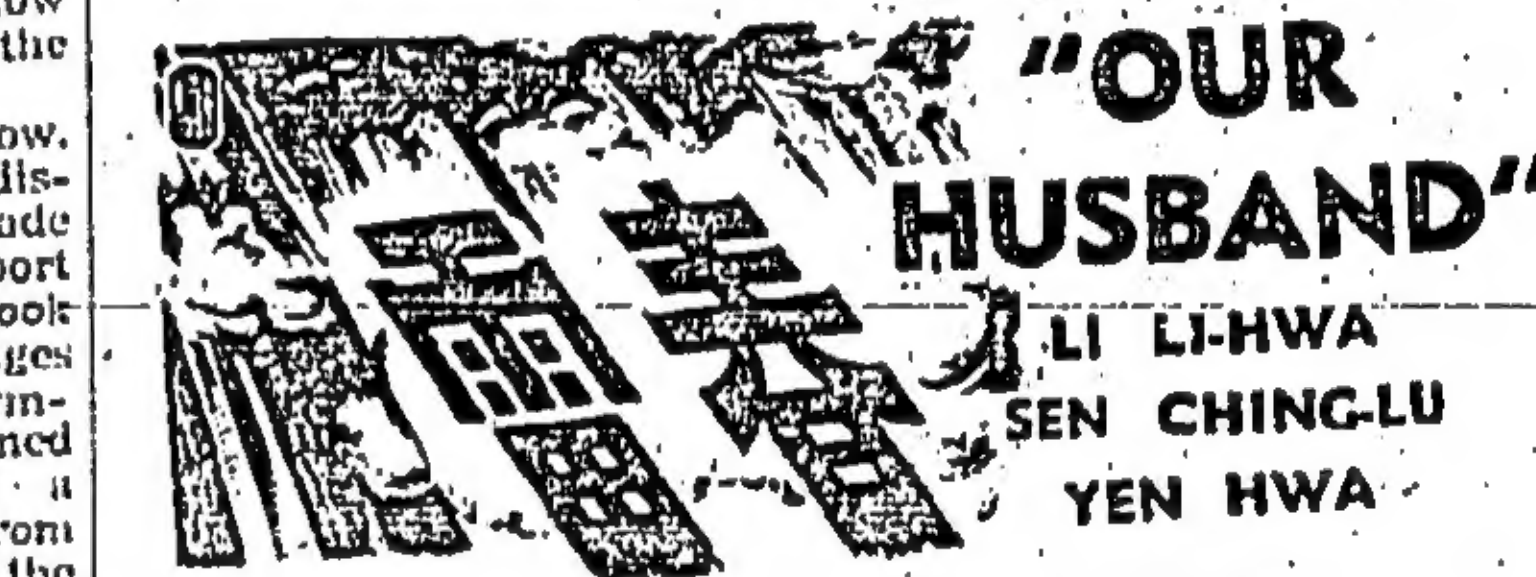
SHOWING **Cathay** AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
TO-DAY



Sunday Extra Show Yvonne de Carlo in "SLAVE GIRL" in Technicolor

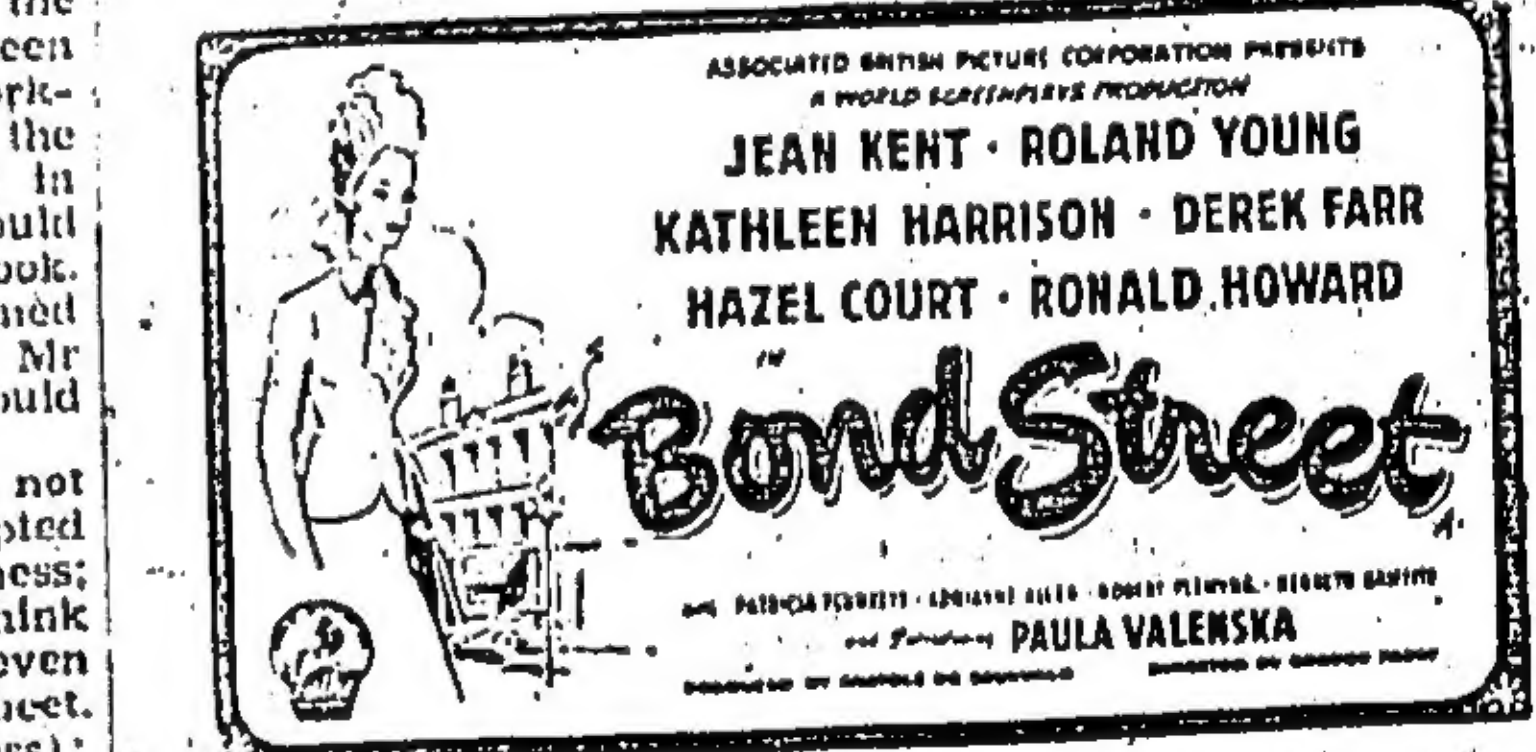
SHOWING **MAJESTIC** AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.
TO-DAY

YUNG HWA PRESENTS
"OUR HUSBAND"



DIALOGUE IN MANDARIN

Next Change at the KING'S



AN INTERNATIONAL RELEASE

Hongkong Bank Meeting

Shareholders of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation are reminded that the annual general meeting of the Bank will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 11.30 am, at the Head Office of the Corporation.

GAOL STRIKE
Modena, Mar. 3.—Thirty-five prisoners in Modena's Santa Eucrazia Gaol began a hunger strike today to protest against the release of Prince Valerio Borghese.

Prince Borghese was freed after three years in prison, when the rest of his sentence for collaboration with the Germans was remitted last Monday.—Reuter.

Air Search For Ship
London, Mar. 3.—Aircraft were to-day searching for the 600-ton Greek ship tonnis, missing after leaving Hull last Friday for Kiel with a Greek crew.

The ship was last seen 140 kilometres off the east coast of England.—Reuter.

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BADMINTON'S WIMBLEDON

Two Malaysians & Two Americans
In Semi-Finals

London, Mar. 3.—Malaya's two leading players, Wong Peng-son and Ooi Teik-hock, today battled their way into the semi-finals of the Men's Singles in the All-England Badminton Championships at Harringay Arena here.

Both meet American opponents. Wong faces a very stiff semi-final match against Dave Freeman, the 28-year-old American champion, who was in devastating form today. This clash may well provide the eventual winner of the title.

Ooi plays Carl Loveday, the dashing young American No. 3, who in the third round defeated Ooi's compatriot, Law Teik-hock, in three games.

On current form it would appear to be a Freeman-Ooi Teik-hock final.

The most plucky winner of the day was Ooi, who saved no less than five match points against George Thomas, India's Thomas Cup captain, to win his quarter-final match.

Wong Peng-son won a long and gruelling match against India's star, Mohan Lal, to reach the last four. The Indian took the second game at 17-14.

Freeman, unbeaten in ten years, won his third and fourth round matches with the total loss of only 11 points, a magnificent achievement and illustrative of his superiority.—Reuter.

Wong Peng-son beat India's Devinder Mohan Lal in the quarter-finals by 15-4, 14-17 and 15-4 after Devinder's fine display of accurate placing, and severe smashing caused the Malaysian to drop his first game of the tournament.

QUARTER FINAL SCORES

Ooi Teik-hock (Malaya) beat G. L. Lewis (India) 15-3, 9-15, 17-15.
Carl Loveday (United States) beat Law Teik-hock (Malaya) 12-15, 15-6, 15-12.
Dr. Dave Freeman (United States) beat H. Ferreira (India) 15-3, 15-3.
Wong Peng-son (Malaya) beat Devinder Mohan Lal (India) 15-4, 14-17, 15-4.

MEN'S DOUBLES—FIRST ROUND

Lim Kee-fong & Ong Poh-lin (Malaya) beat F. S. Lau & Y. S. Lau (England) 15-3, 15-9.

SECOND ROUND

Dave Freeman & Wynn Rogers (United States) beat Law Teik-hock & Choong Ewe-leong (Malaya) 12-15, 15-10, 15-4.
Yeo Teik-chye & Chan Kon-ling (Malaya) beat Olle Wahlberg (Sweden) & J. A. Collier (England) 15-4, 15-4.
Lim Kee-fong & Ong Poh-lin (Malaya) beat J. MacGregor & A. N. MacGregor (Scotland) 15-3, 15-2.
Ooi Teik-hock & Teoh Seng-khoon (Malaya) beat W. G. P. Birtwistle & B. Renton (England) 15-3, 15-5.

Chess Club
Meeting

The Extraordinary General Meeting of the Kowloon Chess Club yesterday passed, with some minor alterations, the new draft rules for Kowloon Chess Club Tournaments.

The alterations concern mainly adjudication for games unfinished after an adjournment. Though the subject was discussed at some length, the meeting did not pass any provision regarding acceptable grounds for postponement of a game.

It was generally agreed that tournaments in future will have to be played strictly to schedule. The meeting decided not to make any special provision for Junior Membership, agreeing that children would be acceptable as full members at the discretion of the Committee which reserved the right to discontinue such membership should circumstances warrant it.

BLINDFOLD EXHIBITION

Following the meeting, the Shanghai Champion, Serge Jitisky, played a blindfold game against Arthur Gomes, A. Birtwistle and R. W. Carter in consultation on one board.

Jitisky won a Ruy Lopez that went to 38 moves. He is to give a blindfold exhibition match on one board against K. M. A. Barnett, former Colony Chess Champion and President of the Kowloon Chess Club, in consultation with other local players of senior standard, on Thursday, March 24, at the Peninsula Hotel.

CLUB TOURNAMENTS

On March 24, the Club Committee will also meet to decide upon the starting date for the annual Club Tournaments.

These should have been held in the autumn but were postponed on a motion passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Club that the start be delayed until the tournament rules were re-drafted and the new chess clocks ordered from Switzerland arrived.

Seven-A-Side
Rugger

The annual 7-a-side Rugger Tournament, in aid of charity, will be held on the ground of the Hongkong Football Club on March 12 and March 19 this year and entries are invited from teams of civilians, Police, I.M. Ships and Shore Establishments, Land Forces and R.A.F. and any other interested contestants.

Entries including name of team, the name of team organizer, address, telephone number, team colours and names of eight players from whom the team is to be selected, should be submitted to Mr. R. B. Hume, Hongkong Electric Co., before noon on Tuesday March 8. The draw will take place on Thursday March 10, and will be published in the local press.

There has been a tremendous increase in support for rugger in the Colony this year and much greater enthusiasm has been displayed, and it is hoped therefore that there will be a record entry for the 7-a-side tournament. The committee is kind to wish good public support, a substantial sum should be donated to local charities.

CLUB TENNIS

The Hongkong Cricket Club Men's Singles Tennis championship commenced yesterday when two out of six matches down for decision were played.

B.T.M. Jones, runner-up in the tournament last year, gave a fine display in an interesting game with W.G.D. Cooper, winning by 6-2, 6-1. The score, however, was not exactly indicative of the play. On many occasions Jones won the full distance, and in one particular game in the first set at least five deuces were called before Jones clinched it. Cooper returned Jones' cannon balls with confidence and some splendid driving duels were seen.

Full results were: Jones beat W. G. D. Cooper, 6-2, 6-1; P. H. Bannerman beat G. S. Coshed, 6-1, 7-5; A. H. Wigglesworth beat H. Meyer, 6-2, 6-1; Dr. H. Meyer beat W. G. D. Cooper, 6-2, 6-1; Dr. H. Meyer beat W. G. D. Cooper, 6-2, 6-1; Dr. H. Meyer beat W. G. D. Cooper, 6-2, 6-1.

TODAY'S GAMES
To-day's Club singles matches are: Court 1, D. Nolan v F. V. Harrison; Court 2, K. M. Gell v J. B. Hingston; Court 3, L. Pearce v K. J. Ridd; 4, J. V. Sellers v M. Heenan.

TOUR ENDS

WEST INDIANS KNOCK UP
256 RUNS IN 85 MINUTES

Bombay, Mar. 3.—Hurricane scoring marked the end of the West Indies tour of India today when they drew a two-day Festival match against the Governor of Bombay's side.

After the home team had tied on the first innings with a total of 288, the West Indies, in some of the fiercest hitting ever seen in India, scored 256 for 8 wickets declared in 85 minutes.

The Governor's side also hit freely and had made 217 for 7 wickets in their second innings when stumps were drawn.

The West Indies team will leave here tomorrow by air for London on the first stage of their journey home.—Reuter.

GIANT KILLER ON THE LOOSE
IN EUROPEAN TENNIS

By EIGIL ANDERSEN

Copenhagen, Mar. 3.—There's a giant-killer on the loose in European tennis.

He is 18-year-old Danish schoolboy Kurt Nielsen, who this winter defeated American toppliners Frankie Parker and Budge Patty, Josef Asboth of Hungary, Torsten Johansson of Sweden and Vladimir Cernik of Czechoslovakia.

BADMINTON
TOURNEY

Tonight's matches in the Colony Badminton Championship at the Victoria Recreation Club will be:

7.00 p.m. (Junior Men's Singles) Wong Yan v M. Kempton.

7.30 p.m. (Junior Mixed Doubles) P. Lo and Miss O. Loy v A.L. Fisher and Mrs. Anker.

8.00 p.m. (Senior Men's Singles) W.F. Foo v P.H. Wong.

8.30 p.m. (Senior Mixed Doubles) W. Gillis and Mrs. A. Tanworth v H.F. Goncalves and Miss M. Xavier.

9.00 p.m. (Ladies' Singles) Miss M. Bain v Miss M. Ribeiro.

9.30 p.m. (Junior Mixed Doubles) D.C. Lau and Miss H. Kwong v C.H. Ngan and Miss T. Remedios.

10.00 p.m. (Junior Men's Doubles) Y. Yung and K.P. Chung v F.L.L. Griffin and Cpl. Frazer.

10.30 p.m. (Senior Men's Doubles) S.A. Gray and Partner v H.T. Heng and T.B. Teoh.

League Results

Recreio beat VNC "B" 6-3 in the postponed match in the Men's Doubles "B" Division played on Monday.

Results of League matches played on Wednesday were: Men's Doubles "A"—Recreio lost to University "A", 1-3; Men's Doubles "B" (Section 1)—University beat Kowloon Dock, 3-1; Section 2—St. Teresa's "B" lost to V.R.C. "B", 4-2; R.A.F. lost to Recreio 0-3; Chung Wah beat St. John's "B" 0-3.

The match between VNC "A" and St. Teresa's "A" was postponed.

Rugger Results

London, Mar. 3.—In the semi-final of the Hospitals' (Rugby) Cup, Middlesex drew with Guy's, each side scoring three points.

In a club match East Midlands lost to Barbarians by 11 points to 24.—Reuter.

Arthur Peall says

It is possible to put a snooker red in an impossible position by using the cue.

He said that he had seen a red in a position where it was impossible to get it with the cue. He said that he had seen a red in a position where it was impossible to get it with the cue.

There are two ways out of the diagram snooker on pink. Down and up the table in the easy route but it is likely to leave pink over the corner pocket.

Some amateur players prefer to play white round the top pocket corners off three cushions, cueing "nearly to drive off clear."

angle of cue-ball approach turned out scoring.

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PATTON CHANGES HIS MIND

Los Angeles, March 3.—Mel Patton, the Olympic 200 metres champion, said here that he had reconsidered his decision of January 17 to retire, and stated that he would compete for the University of Southern California this spring.—Reuter.

CAMBRIDGE WINS LACROSSE

Oxford, March 4.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 5-3 in the inter-varsity lacrosse match yesterday.—Associated Press.

ON THE RECORD

Wayfoong Scouts May Be Around

The Bank, who have already beaten Talook and Ewo in Inter-Hong Cricket matches, may well turn out some serious batsmen in the match at Chater Road on Sunday.

Dodwell's, who will be playing their second match of the season, are so far unbeaten, but they have only played Talook, who have completed their programme for the season with three defeats.

Should Tincheung beat Ewo, then the match on March 20 with Wayfoong will be the deciding encounter. Dodwell's XI is not to be considered easy meat. It has three First Division cricketers to call upon, on a par with the Bank. Talook has one and Ewo none.

Despite the presence in the Inter-Hong League of such giants of First Division batting as N. E. Arthy, R. W. Franklin and D. H. Leach, the best innings so far has been J. B. Hawthorn's 113 for Ewo against

Ben Hogan's Condition Takes
A Turn For The Worse

El Paso, Texas, Mar. 3.—The condition of the golf star, Ben Hogan, became worse today as a third blood clot appeared in the vicinity of the lungs and a specialist was called in.

Dr. Alton Oschner flew from New Orleans to attend Hogan and an associate of the doctor said he had been called about a "thrombosis condition," which conceivably could be fatal if the blood clot reaches the heart.

Two earlier clots had disappeared and Hogan had seemed to be recovering



BEN HOGAN

Fire Destroys Horsos

Lexington, Ky., March 2.—Sixteen thoroughbreds, including five two-year-olds, were burned to death today when a fire destroyed the training barn on the Walnut Springs farm of Mr. Clifford Moore.

Mr. Walter Jones, farm manager, estimated the damage to be in excess of \$200,000. He said the horses alone were worth more than \$150,000.—United Press.

Promoters May Have To
Fight One Another
For Heavyweight Title

New York, Mar. 3.—The already obscure world heavyweight championship situation was further complicated today.

Sol Strauss, secretary of the 20th Century Sporting Club, said here that his promoting organization had an exclusive contract for the services of Ezzard Charles, one of the title contenders.

He also claimed that he had an agreement with Bill Daly, manager of Lee Savold, where-by Savold would fight for the club.

Joe Louis, following his retirement on Monday, announced that his newly-formed International Boxing Club had signed Charles to meet Joe Walcott for the vacant championship.

Louis claimed that he had an exclusive two-year contract with both boxers.

On the same day, Daly announced that he had concluded an agreement with the London promoter, Jack Solomons, for Savold to meet the winner of the Mills-Woodcock fight in London for "the title."—Reuter.

LOUIS OUTSMARTS THE OTHERS

Miami, Florida, Mar. 3.—Joe Louis, entering world heavyweight championship, said today that Ezzard Charles and Jersey Joe Walcott have signed exclusive two-year contracts with his newly organized international boxing club, when they agreed to fight in June for the vacant world heavyweight championship.

TOMORROW'S LEAGUE CRICKET

Good Programme Of Games
By "RECORDER"

Recreio, now well in the lead in the race for the First Division Championship, entertain the Indian Recreation Club at King's Park tomorrow and should, barring the possibility of devastating form from IRC's unpredictable bowlers, notch up another four points.

Recreio never regards the IRC too lightly and they will not tomorrow. Their closest challengers in the championship race, the Army, visit Scorpions at Chater Road.

Army, who will be led by L. Stepto, will be without the services of their two most consistent bats, Major Murray-Brown and Major Dave, and will have to depend on skittling the Scorpions out for a low score, a difficult proposition against a team in which No. 7 on the batting list may stay for 50 runs.

At Sookunpo, RAF take on the Optimists in another game that will be particularly interesting as the Airmen have only slight inferior batting and much better bowling than have the Optimists.

KCC visit the Navy at King's Park and Craigengower go to Pokfulam to take on the University.

Record Mile
Walk

New York, Mar. 3.—Henry Laskau, of the Maccabi Athletic Club, New York, last night broke the world and American records for the mile walk in six minutes 27.7 seconds here. His record breaking time brought him only second place in the mile handicap event, in which he started from scratch.

The winner, Eugene Chieura, of New Jersey, finished in seven minutes 12.3 seconds, but had a handicap of 60 seconds. The previous best time for the mile indoor walk was Laskau's six minutes 24.8 seconds here on February 12.—Reuter.

Cricket Averages
For All Matches

The following are the averages for all matches, League and friendly, in local cricket of First Division standard so far this season:

BATTING:

	Inn.	Not Out	Runs	H.S.	Aver.
G. N. Gosano (Recreio)	20	0	623	60	44.50
J. M. Gosano (University)	17	4	540	122*	41.53
L. F. Stokes (Scorpions)	23	3	803	110	40.15
H. Owen-Hughes (Scorpions)	20	7	460	82	35.84
T. A. Pearce (Scorpions)	16	2	437	85	31.21
G. A. Souza (Craigengower)	16	4	368	61*	30.66
A. M. Prata (Recreio)	18	4	417	85*	29.78
Dr. E. L. Gosano (Recreio)	17	5	344	60	28.82
L. D. Kibbe (Optimists)	22	3	539	102*	28.30
A/C J. S. Belne (RAF)	18	3	369	71	26.53
O. J. Kerr (Scorpions)	17	4	334	62	25.60
Major A. R. Dawe (Army)	17	3	356	78	25.42
R. W. Franklin (Optimists)	22	4	442	91	24.55
N. R. Oliver (Optimists)	25	0	612	64	24.48
E. Arthy (Optimists)	13	2	267	60*	23.00
H. M. Newton (Scorpions)	9	0	207	41	23.00
G. Hong Choy (Craigengower)	13	0	297	50	22.84
A. R. Abbas (IRC)	15	4	233	48	21.18
W/Cdr A. D. Pantan (RAF)	10	2	275	60*	19.64
Maj C. R. Murray-Brown (Army)	24	2	431	64	19.59
F. Howarth (Scorpions)	10	3	312	57*	19.50
F. R. Zimmerman (KCC)	16	0	308	63	19.25
N. Hart-Baker (KCC)	16	0	200	60	18.12
D. H. Leach (Scorpions)	23	2	332	49	17.71
A. Zimmerman (KCC)	21	0	370	45	17.61
M. M. Little (Optimists)	10	1	253	56*	16.86
Prof L. T. Ride (University)	21	3	280	30	15.98
Gnr D. Banton (Army)	21	3	274	44	15.22

BOWLING:

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wkts	Aver.
Cpl Hart (Royal Navy)	81	29	204	27	7.55
A/C D. Graham (RAF)	105	28	323	37	8.72
F. Howarth (Scorpions)	205	70	770	84	9.16
Lt A. Stepto (Army)	240	62	711	77	9.23
J. C. Kerr (University)	141.5	76	601	53	9.65
Gnr D. Banton (Army)	257.3	59	711	74	9.60
T. A. Pearce (Scorpions)	83	6	316	32	9.87
A. P. Pereira (Recreio)	236	62	672	65	10.33
Dr. E. L. Gosano (Recreio)	198.3	62	437	42	10.40
G. N. Gosano (Recreio)	165.3	10	410	27	10.59
L/Cpl J. Jones (Army)	97.4	17	516	27	11.70
F/O E. N. Gambrell (RAF)	206.3	68	705	65	12.22
CPO L. White (Royal Navy)	202.3	49	537	42	12.78
D. McLeellan (Optimists)	104.1	11	429	33	13.00
T. H. Lenn (University)	184	30	601	45	13.35
Cpl A. Gosano (KCC)	113.5	24	333	24	13.87
A. K. Innall (IRC)	118.5	18	410	30	13.96
A. L. Smith (Optimists)	107.5	20	351	24	14.62
R. E. Lee (KCC)	104.3	24	400	34	14.71
A. el Arculli, Jr (IRC)	100.3	37	540	30	15.00
P. J. Billimoria (KCC)	211	33	743	47	15.80
T. P. Mahon (Optimists)	233.5	42	782	49	16.20
F. R. Zimmerman (KCC)	152	35	615	37	17.16
S. M. Tel (University)	183	20	620	34	18.50
H. Owen-Hughes (Scorpions)	138.5	8	601	27	18.55
T. Crabtree (Craigengower)	226.1	87	748	37	19.98

Qualification: 20 wickets for an average under 20.00.

JOE-SMART
AS A FOX

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

New York, Mar. 3.—The Pound Note was quoted here at US\$3.09.—United Press

Central Java To Have Voice In Own Affairs Dutch Recognition

Batavia, Mar. 3.—The Dutch recognised temporarily today a new representative body for the 7,500,000 persons in the former Republican territory in Central Java. A government announcement today said that the group, which recently met informally at Semarang, was now considered a "temporary representative body" for the area.

It said it was not desirable at present to set up an actual state but it was urgently necessary for the 7,500,000 persons to "have a voice in the administration of its own territory and in political discussions with the Central government."

The announcement added the "temporary representative body expressly declare that it does not wish to anticipate or prejudice future developments in Central Java."

Under the existing Security Council resolution, the territories of the Republicans taken over in the December offensive by the Dutch should be set up as a Republic under the leadership of the Indonesian leaders of the non-Republican states in other parts of the East Indies returned today from Bandung where they have been conferring for two days with the Republicans. They refused to reveal whether a decision had been taken by Dr. Achmed Soekarno on the Dutch invitation to a Round Table but said the matter was one subject of the talks.

The Republican officials exiled on Bangka are still holding out for the former capital of Jogjakarta. He said he thought the figure of six Dutch soldiers dead and 14 wounded was correct but further details are to be issued later today.

HARASSING TACTICS

Guerillas are still harassing plantations, roads, railways and even larger cities throughout most parts of Java and Sumatra.

It is difficult for correspondents or even United Nations Military observers to find out what is going on in the back areas of Java and Sumatra except by piecing together rumours and bits of information.

United Nations Military observers reported to the Security Council yesterday on the "active warfare both guerrilla and on a more generally organised basis which is continuing." They said there was no actual cessation of hostilities in Indonesia although the Security Council ordered the cease fire more than two months ago.

The Executive Board of Military Observers told the Security Council that the "Netherlands" policy of refusing information to Military Observers and denying them the opportunity to observe areas of the former status quo lines in which unrest is said to continue, severely handicaps them in reporting fully on the conditions throughout Indonesia.

Associated Press.

Monopolies To Be Probed

London, Mar. 3.—Mr Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade, named today the first six British industries to be investigated by the Government Commission inquiring into whether their monopoly ownership or restrictive trade practices are against the public interest.

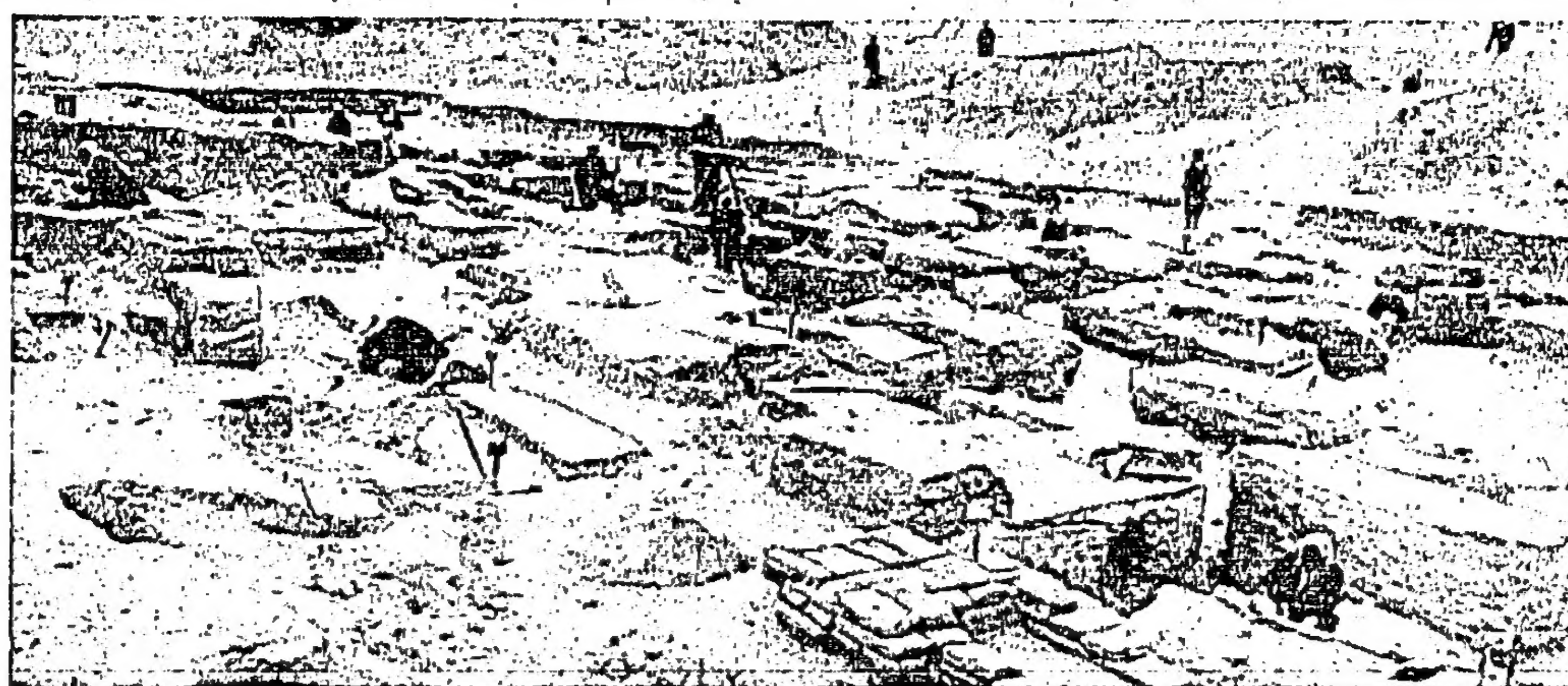
The industries are: matches, both from the point of view of export and the home market; and in respect of the home market only, machinery for manufacturing matches; instruments, appliances (including artificial teeth) used wholly or partly in dentistry; electric lamps; insulated electric wires and cables; rainwater goods; and soil goods.

Under an Act passed six months ago, the Board may refer to the Commission any trade or industry in which monopolies or restrictive practices are believed to exist, detrimental to public interest.—Reuter.



Republicans

6,000 YEAR-OLD
CEMETERY



Above are some of the 1,000 well-preserved brick tombs brought to light at Eridu, 6,000-year-old settlement, by the Iraqi Directorate-General of Antiquities Expedition.—AP Picture.

Defence Budget Debate

(Continued from Page 1)

machinery and developed from the interrelationship of Service Division staff generally approved by other Commonwealth countries.

The Defence Minister praised the British troops in Malaya. "I would like here to pay a special tribute to the troops who are operating in Malaya," he said amid cheers.

"The courage, skill and determination which they have displayed in that task of the gradual restoration of the conditions of an ordered government in that important territory have been worthy of the highest traditions of the Service."

"The arrest of the spread of Communism in that area is of vital significance in the cold war, and our troops have adapted themselves to the unusual circumstances with all that resource and good humour which are characteristic of the British Army."

Princess Margaret listened to the debate from the Speaker's Gallery.

COLONIAL DEFENCE
Turning to colonial defence, Mr Alexander said recent events had shown the importance of pressing on with the economic development of the territories under the British Crown.

It was not easy for the government to conserve to put in hand at the same time any substantial development schemes for the defence forces supported by the colonial territories.

Nonetheless, the need for adequate forces to maintain law and order and security was fully recognised and colonial governments abroad had been made aware of the threatening dangers.

The colonial governments were making every effort within their means to strengthen their police forces. "Permanent arrangements have been made by which colonial governments receive guidance either from the Defence Co-ordination Committee in the Middle East or the Far East, or from the Service Commands, or direct from the Colonial Office."

OPPOSITION DISTURBED
For the Opposition, Mr Oliver Stanley, former Cabinet Minister, said no indication had been given of the real state of Britain's defences for which the country was paying so high a price.

The Opposition wholly approved the Government's purpose but was "profoundly disturbed" whether these vast resources, which should be sufficient to ensure its security, are not being largely frittered away without purpose and without plan."

He said Ministers were deeply anxious at the lack of information on the number of Army formations up to strength, fully trained and equipped. "We did not find it very easy to meet the difficulty that arose in Malaya," he said.

"Are we in a position to meet any other commitments if they arise today?"

WHIP'S SUGGESTION
Mr Stanley said that as a result of the war and its aftermath, Britain was no longer in a position to have responsibility for Commonwealth defence, even at the outbreak of hostilities.

Mr Frank Byers, the chief Liberal Whip, suggested that Britain should ask her sister Commonwealth nations to undertake some of the overseas garrison and routine duties now carried out by Britain.

An Opposition motion asking the House to decline approval of the Government's recent statement on defence because it was "inadequate" was defeated by 291 votes to 155 tonight. A Government motion asking for approval was carried by 227 to 139, after the two Communist Members, Messrs William Gallacher and Philip Piratin, had challenged a division. Ordinarily there would not have been a division on this motion as one had already taken place on the Opposition amendment.—Reuter.

POCKET CARTOON



Arrest Of French Geologist

Member Of Atomic Energy Commission

Paris, Mar. 3.—French Special Branch officers, investigating alleged Communist espionage, tonight announced the arrest of a geologist attached to France's Atomic Energy Commission. The man, named Pellaz, will be brought before a military tribunal charged with the unauthorised disclosure of military secrets, police headquarters stated.

Pellaz, who was formerly employed by the French Electricity Board, had been attached to the French Atomic Energy Commission for a year, the police said. France's Atomic Energy Commission is headed by Professor Frederick Joliot-Curie, a leading atomic scientist and a member of the Communist Party.

Six civilians and two Army officers have now been charged in France's seven-day espionage hunt.

SABOTAGE CAMPAIGN
The French Government is considering action to stop a sabotage campaign in the coalfields of Northern France, a spokesman of the French National Coal Board said today.

He did not specify what steps were being contemplated.

The Board distributed leaflets to miners today warning them that if sabotage was allowed to continue, they would be endangering their own lives.

Damage to machinery stopped work at a large coal mine in Northern France today soon after the National Coal Board spokesman had warned of possible Government action against the "campaign of sabotage." It was believed to be deliberate.

Work also halted at another pit where a runaway train blocked a shaft.

M. Henri Martel, a secretary of the Communist-led Miners' Federation rejected wilful damage as the explanation of the recent accidents. He said they were caused by "not heeding the warnings given by safety men."—Reuter.

Armistice Talks Postponed

Ras En Makura, Mar. 3.—Armistice talks between the Lebanese and Israeli delegations were postponed here today until Monday morning.

They have been taking place at the Ras En Makura Customs House which is held by the Lebanese.

After yesterday's talks, a reliable Israeli source commented that the problems were more complicated than had been thought at first.

Although there is still an official news blackout, it is reliably learned that points concerning Syria have been discussed.—Associated Press.

A "FANTASTIC" SUGGESTION

MASS JAP EMIGRATION TO NEW GUINEA

Tokyo, Mar. 3.—Australia's chief representative in Japan today described as "fantastic" unofficial suggestions being made here that Japan's population problem be solved by mass emigration to New Guinea.

"Asia should first stabilise her population at home," Mr Patrick Shaw, Australian mission chief and British Commonwealth member of the Allied Council for Japan, told the United Press.

He said the reported agitation by Japanese and some Americans to send up to 40,000,000 Japanese to colonise the island just north of Australia was unrealistic and ignored Australia's war-born determination to keep New Guinea out of the hands of a potential enemy.

Japan's population is growing at the rate of 1,500,000 yearly and many American officials have privately expressed fears that all the occupation's recovery programmes will founder and fall unless the mounting population pressure is eased.

ONLY PALLIATIVE
"We acknowledge the existence of the problem of overpopulation not only for Japan but for a great part of Asia," Mr Shaw said. "The attempt to solve this problem by large-scale migration would be to apply a temporary palliative and actually to spread a tendency to overpopulate to another part of the world's surface."

He pointed with approval to an editorial in the English language Nippon Times, which said: "Population control is the only way by which Japan could save herself and the rest of the world from disaster."

The Australian diplomat added: "People who advocate a Japanese migration to New Guinea forget that not too many years ago this island was occupied by the Japanese as a base from which they prepared to invade Australia. Fortunately, this plan was forestalled by the timely intervention of the United States and Australian forces."

"From the strategic point of view it appears to us unwise to hand over to anyone a base which might, in the distant future, be used against us."

New Guinea, the world's second largest island, is administered by Australia and the Netherlands. Its area of 312,000 square miles is more than twice as large as the British Isles while its population totals less than 2,000,000.

1 1/2 MILLION NATIVES
Mr Shaw said: "The Australian half of the island alone has a population of some 1,500,000 natives. The former German portion of New Guinea is administered by Australia under a United Nations trusteeship."

"Australia strongly advocates and practises a policy that territories inhabited by non-self governing peoples should be administered primarily in the interests of the inhabitants."

"Australia's policy for all its external territories has been to protect native peoples from exploitation by any outsiders—Australians and foreigners."

Australia's extensive plans for the social betterment of New Guinea are well known in the United Nations. They include a programme for the economic recovery of the territory following the devastation caused by the Japanese invasion," Mr Shaw added.

"Mass migration of any kind would clearly be contrary to our trusteeship obligations," United Press.

Smugglers' Trick

Duesseldorf, Germany, Mar. 3.—Smugglers of livestock between Germany and Belgium have a new trick to stop the cattle loving as they cross the border.

Police reported the smugglers rub soap around the mouths of the cattle. The cattle lick off the soap and are unable to low for some time afterwards.—Associated Press.

U.S. OCCUPATION POLICIES New System Possible

Washington, Mar. 3.—The Administration is studying a plan which would give the State Department powerful authority to direct American occupation policies in Germany, it is learned today.

Informants said the plan would establish a system of direct communication on high level policy between the Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, and the United States military governor in Germany. This post has been held in the last three years by General Lucius D. Clive.

Since the end of war in Europe the State Department has drawn up the occupation policies. The Army, however, has been responsible for carrying them out. The Hoover Commission said recently this split responsibility has given rise of "serious frictions" between the two departments.

THE NEW PLAN

Under the new plan the United States military governor in Germany would receive orders relating to policies from the Secretary of State. And he would report on occupation activities directly to Mr Acheson instead of to the Army Secretary, Mr Kenneth C. Royall.

Military personnel would continue in their present jobs in Germany and the present administrative machinery for personnel, pay and so on would remain outside of the State Department.

The new plan is under intensive consideration, but officials emphasised no decision on implementing it had been reached. Final recommendations will be sent to President Truman for approval.

An alternative plan to prevent friction between the two departments has been drafted but reliable sources said the chances are it will be shelved. It would allow continuance of direct reports to Mr Royall. The President would act as "umpire" in case of inter-departmental disputes.

IN OPERATION

Britain and France already have adopted a policy of communication system envisaged for Germany by the Administration. General Sir Brian Robertson, British representative in the British Foreign Office and General Pierre Koenig, reports to the French Foreign Office.

There is no intention to extend the "direct report" plan to Japan where General Douglas MacArthur serves in a dual capacity as Supreme Allied commander and chief of the United States occupation forces.

No change in the present procedure is contemplated either for Austria where Lieutenant-General Geoffrey Keyes commands the United States occupation forces.

Administration informants said several generals are being considered for General Clay's post if he retires. They are General Mark W. Clark, commander of the Sixth Army, Lieutenant-General John H. H. Hull, chief of weapons and systems evaluation group in the national military establishment, and Lieutenant-General Albert C. Wedemeyer, deputy chief of staff for operations.—United Press.

German Court To View Film Of Oliver Twist

Hamburg, Mar. 3.—The British film, "Oliver Twist," will be shown on Saturday in a Hamburg cinema before members of the German court trying Veit Harlan, leading film director under the Nazi regime.

Harlan is charged with committing an offence against humanity by producing a distorted "anti-Semitic" film version of the novel "Jew Süss."

His counsel asked that "Oliver Twist" should be shown at the same time as the "Jew Süss" film, so that the court could judge how a Jewish theme could be treated.

The counsel pointed out that the British film was banned in various United States cities, after having won the first prize at an International competition in Venice.

OPPOSED NAZISM

"Oliver Twist" was recently withdrawn from a film theatre in the British Sector of Berlin, after the police had been stoned by demonstrators objecting to the portrayal of the Jew, Fagin.

Harlan told the court today that he had not been an active opponent of Nazism, but he opposed the Propaganda Chief, Josef Goebbels, in artistic matters.

Goebbels's love affair with the Czech actress, Lida Bannova, caused difficulties between the Propaganda Minister and the Gestapo Chief, Heinrich Himmler, who was very hostile to the Czechs. Harlan added, Eventually Goebbels asked Harlan to marry Lida so that she might acquire German citizenship, but he declined.

Amid loud laughter, Harlan said Goebbels used to type all his love letters in red. He said that Lida brought him a note in red ink, summoning him to discuss the project of marriage.

PLAYING WITH TRAIN

There was further laughter when the film director said that the first time he met Goebbels the Propaganda Minister was lying on the floor, playing with a toy train with the actor, Gustav Froelich.

Goebbels's heart was Salonic, but his intelligence was that of a genius, Harlan said.

Denying prejudice against Jews, the accused mentioned that his first wife was a Jewess. He was divorced from her after 18 months—not for anti-Semitism, but because his wife's relatives, who were pious Jews, objected to her being married to an Aryan.

For each of his feature films he received 80,000 marks. Goebbels had a 51 percent financial share in most of the feature films, Harlan added.—Reuter.

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